

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol 1 No 97

18 May 1978

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Law of Sea Delegates Struggle Against Maritime Hegemonism	A 1	1/A6
PEOPLE'S DAILY Warns West on Aiding Soviet Union [15 May]	A 2	1/A7
Venezuelan Article Cited on U.S.-Soviet Rivalry	A 3	1/A8
Unemployment Problem in Western Countries Discussed	A 3	1/A8

UNITED STATES

Senate Approves Selling Planes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Israel	A 1	1/A9
---	-----	------

SOVIET UNION

NCNA Releases Text of Soviet Note on Border Incident	A 5	1/A10
PEOPLE'S DAILY on USSR Being Genuine Source of Trouble [9 May]	A 6	1/A11

NORTH ASIA

Reportage on PEOPLE'S DAILY Delegation's Visit to DPRK	A 7	1/A12
Leaves for DPRK	A 7	1/A12
Arrival, Banquet	A 7	1/A12
Former Kuomintang Official Shang Chen Dies in Tokyo	A 8	1/A13
Publication of Book on PRC-Japan Relations Celebrated in Tokyo	A 9	1/A14
Briefs: Japanese Citizens Delegation; Japanese Group Peted	A 9	1/A14

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Burmese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Ulanfu	A 10	1/B1
Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets Thai Scholars	A 10	1/B1
New Zealand Labor Party Official Peted in Peking	A 10	1/B1
Meets Liao Cheng-chih	A 10	1/B1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Prime Minister Receives PRC Ambassador	A 11	1/B2
---	------	------

EUROPE

Continued Reportage on Ceausescu's Official Visit	A 11	1/B2
Arrives in Canton	A 11	1/B2
17 May Canton Banquet	A 12	1/B3
Departs Canton for Hangchow	A 13	1/B4
Yugoslav Amity Delegation Departs Peking 18 May	A 13	1/B4
Yugoslav Ambassador Leaves Peking at End of Tour	A 14	1/B5
Dolanc Praises Yugoslavia's State Security Service	A 14	1/B5

Large Aircraft Repair Plant in Yugoslavia Opens	A 14	1/85
GDR's Hecker Receives PRC Ambassador in Berlin	A 14	1/85
Ku Mu Visits Swiss Factories, Attends Reception	A 15	1/85
UK Foreign Secretary Receives Metallurgical Minister	A 15	1/85
West Germany's Food Minister Begins Friendship Visit	A 16	1/87
Feted by Counterpart	A 16	1/87
Meets Li Chiang	A 17	1/88
FRG Ambassador's Reception	A 17	1/88
Peking Banquet Held for FRG Railway Delegation	A 17	1/88
NPC's Yeh Chien-ying Greets Norway's National Day	A 18	1/88

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Huang Hua Statement on Support for Zaire	A 18	1/88
Zaire President Receives PRC Ambassador 17 May	A 18	1/88
NCNA Notes General Mobilization Ordered in Zaire	A 18	1/88
Kinshasa Rally Condemns Soviet Mercenaries' Invasion	A 19	1/810
Zaire Newspaper Condemns Soviet Deception	A 19	1/810
Unmasks Soviet Charge's Statement	A 19	1/810
Denounces Soviet-Hired Mercenaries	A 20	1/811
African Countries Struggle Against Maritime Hegemony	A 20	1/811
Algerian President Receives Outgoing Ambassador	A 23	1/814
Tunisian Sports Minister Mbazza Fets Wang Meng	A 23	1/814

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

National Education Work Conference Closes in Peking	E 1	1/C1
PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial [17 May]	E 4	1/C4
Philosophy, Economics Workers Discuss Theory in Peking	E 8	1/C8
Further Report	E 9	1/C9
National Conference on Tung Oil Production Ends in Peking	E 10	1/C10
Environmental Protection Progress Discussed in Interview	E 11	1/C11
National Conference on Saline Soil Closes in Shantung	E 12	1/C12
Geologists Compile Regional Stratigraphic Tables	E 13	1/C13
Primary Student Composition on Teng Hsiao-ping Published	E 13	1/C13
[PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 May]		
Primary Schoolteachers Praised for Achievements	E 15	1/D1
[KWANGMING DAILY 4 May]		
Education Ministry Sponsors Audio-Visual Aids Exhibition	E 15	1/D1
Soochow Meeting on Linguistics Raps 'Two Assessments'	E 16	1/D2
Study of Extinct North China Language, Khitan, Described	E 17	1/D3
Historical Journal Urges Free Academic Discussions	E 18	1/D4
'Mental' Labor Related to Four Modernizations	E 19	1/D5
[KWANGMING DAILY 3 May]		
Briefs: Chinese Medical Dictionary	E 21	1/D7

EAST REGION

Hofei Helps Backward Units' Exposure, Criticism, Investigation	G 1	1/D8
Anhui Rally Exposes Deeds of Two Reactionaries	G 2	1/D8
Foochow Party Congress Elects Tse Liang-cheng	G 3	1/D10
Pukien Completes Transplanting Early Rice, Tends Crops	G 3	1/D10
Kiangsi County Handles False Case Against Hsia Yang-chun	G 3	1/D10
KIANGSI DAILY Commentary	G 5	1/D12
Kiangsu CCP Committee Holds Meeting on Combating Drought	G 6	1/D13

Hunan Holds Conference in Creating Order in Communications	H	1	1/E1
Hunan People's Courts Publicize New Constitution	H	1	1/E1
Kwangtung's '16 Measures' for Rural Areas Reported	H	2	1/E2
Kwangtung Details New Pig Procurement Policies	H	5	1/E5

SOUTHWEST REGION

Ma Li Attends Kweichow Leadership Conference	J	1	1/E7
KWEICHOW DAILY Stresses Importance of Two Blows Movement	J	4	1/E10
Briefs: Yunnan Drought	J	4	1/E10

NORTHEAST REGION

Wang En-mao Addresses Kirin Science Conference	L	1	1/E11
Kirin Party Department Holds Rallies on Gang	L	10	1/F6
Briefs: Kirin Agricultural Meeting; Liaoning Cadre School	L	11	1/F7

FBIS-CHI-78-97
Thursday
18 May 1978
Vol 1 No 97

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF CHINA

75

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, news papers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English language sources are transcribed with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example, "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . . or FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Manila which says . . ."

GENERAL

LAW OF SEA DELEGATES STRUGGLE AGAINST MARITIME HEGEMONISM

OW171838Y Peking NCNA in English 1627 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 16 May (HSINHUA)--The new convention of the law of the sea should favour the struggle of the developing countries to safeguard their state sovereignty and economic rights, to oppose maritime hegemonism and to establish a new international economic order. This was stressed by delegates at the Third World countries at the 7th Session of the Third UN Sea Law Conference.

During this session plenary meetings were held on May 5, 11 and 15 to discuss the preamble and final clauses of the "informal composite negotiation text". Delegates from many countries pointed out that the preamble of the present "text" is too simple to reflect the important changes that have taken place in international relations these years, and thus must be revised and complemented. The Peruvian delegate proposed that the preamble of the new convention should include the goals and aims, and some important political and legal principles such as the defence of state sovereignty, that international seabeds and their resources are the common heritage of mankind, and that the exploitation of international seabeds should serve the whole mankind and take into consideration particularly the interests and needs of the developing countries. The Romanian delegate stressed that the new sea law convention should also include some fundamental principles guiding relations of the states, such as respect of sovereignty, defence of national independence, non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, non-use of force, equality and mutual benefit.

The Algerian delegate said that in the preamble, mention should be made of the declaration of principles governing the seabed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, which was stated at the UN General Assembly. He also demanded the inclusion in the preamble as part of its contents the peaceful use of the seas, the creation of a new, more just international economic order.

Delegates from Mexico, Honduras, Uruguay, Afghanistan, India, Tunisia, Ecuador and Turkey also expressed dissatisfaction with the preamble of the current "text", and called for the inclusion in the preamble of those principles concerning peaceful use of the seas, preservation of maritime environment, and rational exploitation of seabed resources.

Speaking at the meeting, An Chih-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation, pledged positive support to these just propositions of the developing countries. He emphatically pointed out that the new convention should be advantageous to the Third World countries and the numerous small and medium-sized countries in their opposition to maritime hegemony, in their defence of national independence and sovereignty as well as national resources, in advancing national economy and in fighting for the establishment of a new international economic order. The preamble of the convention, he continued, should fully reflect certain important characteristics of the present world situation.

Speaking twice at the meeting, the Soviet delegate opposed the revision of the preamble in the current "text", saying that the inclusion of political questions in the preamble would bring endless squabbles.

The U.S. delegate gave support to the Soviet proposal. This stand of the two superpowers evoked discontent and denunciation from delegates of the Third World countries.

When discussing the final clauses of the convention, 20 Arab countries including Algeria put forward a joint proposal: "The liberation movements recognized by the United Nations and invited to attend as observers the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea can adhere to the convention; and those liberation movements which will be recognized by the United Nations also have the right to adhere to it." Fiji, New Zealand and some other countries also proposed that the territories and entities which have been invited to attend as observers the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea in accordance with a UN resolution, may sign and adhere to the convention. These two proposals won widespread support from many Third World countries including China.

PEOPLE'S DAILY WARNS WEST ON AIDING SOVIET UNION

HK170723Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 May 78 p 6 HK

[Random International Notes column by Hsiang Kuang (0686 0342): "Rearing a 'Tiger' Should Not Be Encouraged"]

[Text] A Chinese saying goes: "People preserve a forest to rear a tiger. When the tiger grows up, it attacks people." No matter how kind-hearted you are and even though you feed the tiger you can't change its cannibalistic nature.

However, there were people who were bitten and seriously wounded by a tiger they reared, and almost lost their lives. Yet they did not learn a lesson from this. Soon after their wounds healed, they again fed the tiger.

More than four decades ago, some people fed a "tiger"--Hitler--with loans, weapons, technology, etc. At that time, military aircraft was a type of strategic weapon and the airplane engines manufactured by Germany were rather backward. To extricate themselves from economic difficulties and to divert the evils of Hitler to the East, the British monopoly capitalists unbegrudgingly sold Germany the latest modern engines of the British air forces. Therefore, Germany enjoyed the fruit without toil. The U.S. monopoly capitalists also manufactured military planes for Germany. In 1935, 11 of the 28 models of German military planes were equipped with engines supplied by Britain and the United States.

Supported by British and U.S. monopoly capital, this tiger, i.e. Hitler, had sharp fangs and claws and began to bite people. In and after 1940, fascist Germany, based on the strength of its momentary superiority in air power, sent hundreds of planes to raid the British Isles, bringing great calamities to the English people. What was ironical was that the centers of the British aviation industry were the main targets of Germany's air raids.

This painful lesson allowed many people to draw a moral from the story of "rearing a tiger just to find it become a source of trouble in the future." However, as time has passed some people have forgotten this lesson. At present, Soviet social imperialism, which has still wilder ambitions, has taken the place of Hitler and the people who were once wounded by a "tiger" have begun feeding this new "tiger."

Contending with the United States for world hegemony, the Soviet Union is wildly expanding its armaments and preparing for war. Behind the smokescreen of "detente" and "cooperation," it has tried in every possible way to snatch the sophisticated technology of strategic weapons from the West. Some Americans even regard this strategic need of the Soviet Union as an opportunity to make money and do everything possible to cater to this need.

[paragraph continues]

I. 18 May 78

A 3

PRC

NCNA

In recent years, using the equipment provided by the United States for making precision miniature ball bearings, the Soviet Union has narrowed its gap with the United States in regard to the MIRV missile. Using U.S. technology for large-bodied jet planes, it has developed a new generation of strategic bombers and huge transport aircraft. Using the electronic control system designed and manufactured by Britain for the Soviet turbojet engine, it has developed the "Backfire" strategic bomber. The technology and equipment which the Soviet Union has grabbed from the West have become important conditions for its study and manufacture of new weapons.

Public opinion in the West has pointed out time and again that giving loans, machinery and technology to the Soviet Union means making "a similar mistake as in dealing with Hitler" before World War II. Some people seek to persuade the American entrepreneurs to put the interests of the country "above their profits and knowledge above ignorance." Some even point out that this is "selling to the enemy a rope with which he want to hang you." The speaker talks with great earnestness, but the audience pays little attention. Like a magnet, profits are attracting the Western monopoly capitalists and making them throw all caution to the wind and take their delicious "food" to feed that "tiger" in Moscow. Their ideas of appeasement have made them dream about enjoying the endless pleasure of "peace" on earth where there are no ways but "competition" and "cooperation."

However, history and reality have shown us that he who finds pleasure in rearing a "tiger" will invariably be wounded by it. Today, these "tiger" rearers turn a deaf ear to warnings of the danger of war lest they should be awakened from their fond dream. However, it is precisely because of their rearing that the "tiger" grows day after day. They are helping the "tiger" to practice cannibalism. This means enhancing the danger of a new world war. At present, this "tiger," the Soviet Union, is stepping up its aggression and expansion all over the world. Shouldn't those who love to rear a "tiger" think carefully about the consequences?

VENEZUELAN ARTICLE CITED ON U.S.-SOVIET RIVALRY

OW121858Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 11 May (HSINHUA)--The stepped-up rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States for world hegemony was exposed and denounced in a recent article written by the Venezuelan Committee in Solidarity With the Struggles of the Third World.

Carried in its second bulletin published last month, the article says: "The confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States has now extended to everywhere. They are trying to deceive the people with false 'detente' and 'disarmament', and at the same time, incessantly stockpiling arms and preparing for war." Their rivalry for exclusive control of the world is daily intensifying and the danger of war is mounting, the article adds. "The peoples of the world, with the Third World at the lead, are strengthening unity and consolidating further the broad anti-hegemonic front in firm opposition to the two hegemonic superpowers, particularly to the more aggressive and expansionist one, the Soviet Union," the article says. The article notes in conclusion that so long as the people persist in their anti-hegemonic unity, they will come out victorious.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN WESTERN COUNTRIES DISCUSSED

OW171900Y Peking NCNA in English 1711 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 17 (HSINHUA)--A number of capitalist countries are still facing serious unemployment problem as a result of their slow economic recovery.

I. 18 May 78

A 4

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

According to the May 15 issue of the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, in West Germany, the unemployment total has increased from 185,000 in 1971 to 1,224,000 at present. In Britain, 1,508,000 workers are jobless, compared with 619,000 five years ago. The unemployment rate is 7.5 percent in Italy, 6.5 percent in Spain and over 11 percent in Portugal.

The official jobless figure in Japan stands at 1.3 million, or 2.1 percent of the labour force. But it is considered that the actual unemployment rate may be much higher. The jobless rate in the U.S. remains at a level of 6 percent though it has dropped somewhat in the past few months.

The hardest hit in these countries are migrant workers, national minority workers and young workers. For example, 1.5 million to 2 million migrant workers in Switzerland, West Germany and France have lost their jobs since 1973. In West Germany alone, the number of foreign workers has dropped by more than 700,000 since 1973, and another 115,000 workers who came from outside West Germany are registered as unemployed. The mounting unemployment among the youth has caused particular apprehension to the ruling circles of these countries. According to Western press, in quite a number of capitalist countries, unemployment rate among the youth is generally double the overall jobless rate. In the 9 EEC countries, more than 40 percent of the jobless are under age 25. The black unemployment rate in the United States stood at 12.3 percent last month and the black youth unemployment rate was as high as 39 percent in the previous month.

Defending their vital interests, the broad masses of workers in these countries have intensified their struggle against the monopoly capitalists' efforts to shift the burden of economic difficulties onto them. Early last month, millions of West European workers held demonstrations or rallies protesting against worsening unemployment. On May first, 100,000 Italians took part in a demonstration in Rome, demanding emergency government measures to ensure employment. On April 8, 5,000 young Americans held a demonstration in front of the Capitol Hill for jobs. French workers from various trades joined a general strike to support the ship-repairing workers who were under the threat of dismissal.

UNITED STATES

SENATE APPROVES SELLING PLANES TO SAUDI ARABIA, EGYPT, ISRAEL

OW171736Y Peking NCNA in English 1718 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking 17 May (HSINHUA)--Following a day-long debate, the U.S. Senate approved on May 15 the Carter administration's plan to sell 200 warplanes in total to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel, according to reports from Washington.

According to the "package deal", 75 F-16s and 15 F-15s will be sold to Israel, 50 F-5Es to Egypt and 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia. When the "package deal" was first announced in mid-February, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said that the reason why the United States wanted to sell some warplanes to Egypt while selling to Israel was because Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has "lost his major source of military equipment" as a result of following "a course in foreign affairs that involved a change in his country's relations with the Soviet Union."

I. 18 May 78

A 5

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The United States, he said, had "a basic interest in responding to Egypt's legitimate needs." He also spoke of Saudi Arabia's "immense importance" in the Middle East, asserting that the proposed sale to that country "is reasonable and in our interest." On April 28, the Carter administration officially sent the "package deal" to the Congress for ratification.

A fierce debate on the deal had taken place in the U.S. Congress. Many congressmen opposed the sale of warplanes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, claiming that it would damage Israel's "security". But the Carter administration insisted that the Congress ratify the "package deal". Secretary of State Vance, Defense Secretary Harold Brown and acting Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones have given testimonies before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stressing that the "package deal" "will continue to assure that the military balance will remain in Israel's favor" while, at the same time, it would give Egypt and Saudi Arabia "a more reasonable assurance that they can defend themselves against potential attacks from other quarters about which they have real reason for concern."

After the Senate vote, President Carter said that this action "reaffirms" U.S. "commitment to the security of Israel," at the same time, it strengthens U.S. "ties" with some Arab nations. He also said: "The Senate's action makes it clear that the United States stands ready to provide needed assistance when unrestrained arms sales by other nations pose a threat to the security of our friends and allies."

SOVIET UNION

NCNA RELEASES TEXT OF SOVIET NOTE ON BORDER INCIDENT

OW171400Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Soviet Foreign Ministry 12 May note to PRC Embassy in Moscow]

[Text] The following is the reply from the Foreign Ministry of the USSR to the 11 May note of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China:

With regard to the unintentional incident that occurred on the border in the Dalnerechenska (Iman) area, explanations were made by the representatives of the Soviet Border Defense Forces while meeting the representatives of Chinese Border Defense Forces on 10 and 12 May. In search of a dangerous armed criminal around midnight on 8 May 1978, a group of Soviet Naval Frontier Guards believed the Chinese river bank to be the Soviet Union's Krestovskiy Island, landed there and entered into the territory of the People's Republic of China. When they discovered their own position from Chinese citizens, they returned to the Soviet bank of the Wusuli River.

The Soviet side cannot agree with the allegation as indicated by the PRC Foreign Ministry in its note, because the incident was not intentional as stated by the Chinese side, nor was it a military provocation. The Soviet frontier guards neither used force of arms nor opened fire on Chinese citizens. The Soviet military boats did not intrude into Chinese territorial waters.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry has been authorized to express regret to the Chinese side over the incident. The Soviet authorities concerned are conducting an investigation, and those who are responsible for this incident will be punished.

The Foreign Ministry of the USSR (seal); Moscow, 12 May 1978.

1. 18 May 78

A 6

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON USSR BEING GENUINE SOURCE OF TROUBLE

PK171249Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 May 78 p 6 HK

[Article by Wu Chun {2976 2504}: "The Genuine Source of Trouble"]

[Text] A recent article in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA actually attacked China for "sparing no effort to create conflicts" in the world and slanderously accused China of trying "to dominate the world" and of being a "potential source of trouble" to the whole world. What SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA indulged in is obviously the despicable trick of a thief shouting "Stop thief"!

China creating conflicts? This is indeed the most absurd thing in the world. China has not sent troops and mercenaries abroad or dealt in arms and reaped huge profits. Moreover, it has actively advocated that international relations should be conducted in accordance with the five principles of peaceful coexistence. The whole world can see that the Soviet Union is precisely the one taking advantage of problems left over by history to provoke conflicts in the Third World, particularly in areas of Africa by supporting this country in attacking that country today and supporting that country in attacking this country tomorrow. The most immediate example is the Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa. The Soviet Union sent an enormous amount of arms and military personnel into Somalia in a vain attempt to turn Somalia into a springboard for the control of the Mediterranean region. Later, in order to oppose foreign domination and safeguard its sovereignty, Somalia pretemporarily declared the abolition of the Soviet-Somali treaty and expelled the Soviet military personnel. The Soviet Union again shipped an enormous amount of arms to another country and also sent thousands of Soviet military personnel and Cuban mercenaries to directly participate in and step up armed conflicts in the Horn of Africa.

In addition, the Soviets meddled in the internal affairs of African countries and created internal conflicts in other countries. Soviet behavior in Angola is evidence of this kind of crime. Taking advantage of differences between several liberation organizations in Angola, the Soviet Union supported one faction in attacking the other two factions. At present, Soviet arms and Cuban mercenaries are still brutally slaughtering the people of Angola. Even now the Soviet Union is still refusing to withdraw the Soviet-Cuban forces from the Horn of Africa. What is it trying to do there? President Amin of Uganda openly expressed grave concern over this situation and pointed out that Soviet and Cuban involvement will be a serious crime against Africa" and "very easily lead to splits in Africa."

The evidence of these crimes is conclusive, the concrete proof piles up mountain high. The Soviet Union is actually "sparing no effort to create conflicts" in the world.

As for China trying "to dominate the world," this is even more absurd and ridiculous. People with the slightest bit of common sense will know the answer to this question: Is it conceivable in this world for a "conquerer" not to send a single soldier abroad, to occupy a single inch of another country or to seek any sphere of influence? However, the Soviet Union is precisely the kind of country trying to dominate the world. It not only has three-quarters of its forces directed against Western Europe, but also has stationed a million men in the Far East. It has recently dispatched an expeditionary force numbering in the tens of thousands to Africa. Its expansionist ambition is steadily growing and its tentacles are reaching farther out. Its fleets are patrolling the oceans of the world and holding exercises of a global nature from time to time. It is contending with the other superpower for superiority in nuclear and conventional arms, strategic areas, markets and spheres of influence. [paragraph continues]

1. 18 May 78

A 7

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

There are only two countries in the world capable of starting a new world war for world hegemony and they are the Soviet Union and the United States. The Soviet Union is more adventurous and dangerous. This is an objective fact.

Unable to find any supporting fact, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA could only invent the strange designation of "potential source of trouble" and arbitrarily imposed it on China. Apart from slanderously accusing China of attempting to "dominate" other regions, it stated: "If possible, it will also" create "conflicts" and "dominate" Western Europe. Does this not precisely show that the Soviet propaganda machine is creating something out of nothing? Actually, there definitely is a "source of trouble" causing the uncertainty in the world situation. It is caused by the worldwide contention of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and in particular by Soviet expansion, interference, subversion and infiltration in all parts of the world. This is not a "potential" source of trouble but something people who face reality squarely can see and recognize.

NORTH ASIA

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S DAILY DELEGATION'S VISIT TO DPRK

Leaves For DPRK

OW151726Y Peking NCNA in English 1529 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--A PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation led by its Editor-in-Chief Hu Chi-wei left here by train this afternoon for a friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the NODONG SINMUN.

Present at the railway station to see them off were Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist party of China, Tien Shu-chien, deputy bureau chief in the International Liaison Department, and leading members of the PEOPLE'S DAILY Chin Chuan, Li Chuang, Pan Fei, Kuo Wei and Cheng Fang. Also present were Pai Yong-chai, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Korean Embassy in China, and Kim Chin-son, NODONG SINMUN correspondent in Peking.

Arrival, Banquet

OW171812Y Peking NCNA in English 1542 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation led by its Editor-in-Chief Hu Chi-wei arrived here by train yesterday for a friendly visit to Korea at the invitation of the NODONG SINMUN.

Among those present at the railway station to welcome the Chinese guests were Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN; Kim Song-kol, director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY; Kim Si-hak, chairman of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee; and Yi Hwa-son, deputy-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih-hsien was also among the welcomers.

A banquet was held by NODONG SINMUN yesterday evening in honour of the delegation. Kim Yong-nam, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Secretary of the party Central Committee and director of the International Department of the party Central Committee, and leading members of the Korean press circles were present at the banquet.

I. 18 May 78

A 8

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Chinese Ambassador Lu Chih-hai was also present.

Kim Ki-nam and Hu Chi-wei spoke at the banquet. Kim Ki-nam said: The PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation's visit to Korea showed the profound friendship cherished by the Chinese journalists for their Korean colleagues. He stressed that the recent visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Korea and the visit of President Kim Il-song to China in 1975 were epoch-making events added to the annals of the glorious Korea-China friendship. "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out the behests of Comrades Mao Tsetung and Chou En-lai and holding high the great banner of friendship between Korea and China, came to visit our country recently. This has greatly contributed to strengthening and developing the traditional and fraternal friendship between Korea and China to a new and higher stage." "Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's Korea tour and the successes scored in the journey constitute a powerful inspiration to the Korean people in their socialist construction and the struggle for the reunification of the country and is a telling blow to the reaction throughout the world." He added: "We will as ever make every possible effort to develop still further the friendly relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples and the two party papers."

In his speech, Hu Chi-wei said: "The Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai in their life-time carefully nurtured, together with the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song, the blood-cemented, revolutionary friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples. The wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng himself recently visited Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and recorded a new page of Sino-Korean friendship together with President Kim Il-song, thus bringing Sino-Korean friendship to a new high. We hope the Sino-Korean friendship will be still more deep-rooted and evergreen through constant friendly exchanges."

He stressed: "We resolutely support the three principles and five-point programme on the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by President Kim Il-song. Any intrigue to create 'two Koreas' and to perpetuate Korea's division is doomed to failure. We are convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of President Kim Il-song, an integral and unified Korea will certainly emerge in the east of Asia and stand among the nations the world over."

FORMER KUOMINTANG OFFICIAL SHANG CHEN DIES IN TOKYO

OW171728Y Peking NCNA in English 1345 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Mr Shang Chen, former commander-in-chief of the sixth war zone of the Kuomintang, presidential chief of staff and chief of the Kuomintang government mission in Japan, died of illness here on May 15 at the age of 90.

Mr Shang Chen had longed for the socialist motherland in the last few years, loved the great leader Chairman Mao and supported Chairman Hua. He made two visits to his motherland and showed much concern for the great cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the country.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao went to the hospital to see him during his illness and on the eve of his death, on behalf of Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and head of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council.

I. 18 May 78

A 9

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PUBLICATION OF BOOK ON PRC-JAPAN RELATIONS CELEBRATED IN TOKYO

OW161706Y Peking NCNA in English 1617 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 May (HSINHUA)--A cocktail party was held here yesterday to celebrate the publication of "Eighteen Years of Japan China Relations--A Statesman's Experience and Views About Their Prospects" written by Yoshimi Furui, dietman of the Japanese Liberal Democratic Party.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was present at the party which was attended by more than 500 people of political, financial and cultural circles of Japan.

Those who spoke at the party included Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade; Masayoshi Ohira, former Japanese foreign minister and secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party; Shigeru Hori, speaker of the House of Representatives; Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komei Party; Yomei Kono, representative of the New Liberal Club; Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Executive Council of the Liberal Democratic Party.

In their speeches they laid emphasis on the significance of Japan-China friendship to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. They maintained that the conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is an irresistible historic current, and praised Yoshimi Furui for his contributions to Japan-China friendship.

The author pointed out in his speech that the question of Japan-China relations concerns Japan herself and peace in Asia. If Japan thinks only of her present interests and shows hesitation at each step, then the overall interests and the future of Japan will be lost.

Former Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka sent a message of greetings to Yoshimi Furui. Present also at the party were Zentarō Kosaka, Seigo Hamano, Shigesaburo Maeo, Kozo Sasaki, Seimin Miyazaki, Chojuro Kawarazaki and others.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE CITIZENS DELEGATION--Peking, 15 May--Hsia Yen, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, today met and had a friendly conversation with leading members and representatives of the citizens delegation for Japan-China friendship from Oita Prefecture, Japan. Leader of the delegation is Morihiko Hiramatsu, deputy governor of the prefecture, and deputy leaders are Sogoro Yatsunami and Zenkichi Takayama. The Japanese friends will shortly leave Peking to visit Liaoning and Shanghai before returning home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1212 GMT 15 May 78 OW]

JAPANESE GROUP FETED--Peking, 16 May--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, gave a banquet in honour of an 18-member delegation from the Kawasaki group led by Kiyoshi Yotsumoto. The Japanese friends arrived here yesterday as guests of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1616 GMT 16 May 78 OW]

I. 18 May 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

BURMESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ULANFU

OW180802Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--U Tha Tun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the People's Republic of China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Present on the occasion were Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department, and Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry. Also present were officials of the Burmese Embassy here.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER HAN NIEN-LUNG MEETS THAI SCHOLARS

OW131412Y Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nien-lung yesterday met with the Thailand scholars delegation led by Professor Kramon Tongtamachat, dean of the Political Department of Chulalongkorn University. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The delegation will shortly leave Peking to visit other parts of China before returning home.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL FETED IN PEKING

OW121838Y Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with Mr. Robert James Tizard, deputy leader of the labour party of New Zealand, and Mrs. Tizard. After the meeting, Hao Te-ching gave a dinner in their honour. New Zealand Ambassador to China R.B. Atkins and Mrs. Atkins were present. The guests arrived in Peking yesterday evening for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Meets Liao Cheng-chih

OW150740Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly conversation with Robert James Tizard, deputy leader of the Labour Party of New Zealand, here this morning. Present on the occasion were Hao Te-ching, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Lin Ping, director of the Department of American and Oceanian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

1. 18 May 78

A 11

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW171740Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 May 78

[Text] Kabul, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received Huang Ming-ta, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Afghanistan, here yesterday.

Chairman and Prime Minister Taraki asked the Chinese Ambassador to convey his greetings and heartfelt respects to the Chinese leader Chairman Hua. He also expressed his wish that the existing friendship between Afghanistan and China will be further consolidated and develop. Their talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE / CEAUDESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Canton

OW171558Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 17 May 78

[Text] Canton, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife Elena Ceausescu arrived here from Peking by special plane this afternoon for a visit, in the company of Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, his wife Lin Chia-mei, and Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister.

Among those giving a warm welcome to them at the airport were Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, first secretary of the Kwangtung provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chiao Lin-i, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Canton city party committee and chairman of the city Revolutionary Committee; Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; other leading comrades of provincial and city party and government departments; and more than 3,000 local people.

At 5:00 pm, the special plane carrying the distinguished Romanian guests landed at the Baiyun airport which flew the national flags of China and Romania. As Comrade Ceausescu and Mrs. Ceausescu stepped down from the plane, Wei Kuo-ching and other comrades went up and warmly shook hands with them. Two children presented them with flowers. Then Comrade Ceausescu and his wife walked around to meet the crowd. Youngsters waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and danced to show their welcome. Thousands upon thousands of local people lined the streets and enthusiastically applauded to Comrade Ceausescu as the motorcade carrying the Romanian comrades drove from the airport to the guest house.

When they left here earlier this afternoon, Comrade Ceausescu, Mme. Ceausescu and the other Romanian comrades were seen off at the airport by Kenr Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier, and others.

I. 28 May 78

A 12

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Arriving in Canton along with Comrade Ceausescu and Mme. Ceausescu were Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and his wife. Deputy Department Directors of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Hsiang Chung-pu and Liu Hua, and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Ting-chuan and his wife accompanied the distinguished guests to Canton.

17 May Canton Banquet

OW171712Y Peking NONA in English 1657 UNT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The Kwangtung provincial party and revolutionary committees jointly gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme Ceausescu and other distinguished Romanian guests. Present were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, his wife Lin Chia-mei and Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister.

Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, first secretary of the Kwangtung provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, proposed a toast at the banquet. On behalf of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, all the communists and people in the province, he extended a warm welcome to Comrade and Mme Ceausescu and all the other Romanian comrades-in-arms.

Wei Kuo-ching stressed: "We have been closely linked together by the common struggles and profound friendship between the peoples of China and Romania and the bonds of the friendly cooperation between our two countries."

He said: "We regard the victories won by the Romanian people in international affairs and in the socialist construction as our own. We sincerely wish the Romanian people still greater successes in fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the Romanian Communist Party's 11th congress and national conference."

In his toast, Comrade Ceausescu expressed thanks to Comrade Wei Kuo-ching and the people of Canton city for the warm welcome accorded to him. He said that he deemed the welcome a manifestation of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China.

He stated that he and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other leading comrades of the Chinese party and government came to the same conclusion at their talks that both sides should make every effort to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China and between the Romanian and Chinese people.

He said: "I would like to point out with exceptional satisfaction that Romanian-Chinese relations are developing in all fields. I must point out that the agreement we reached with Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai has opened up bright prospects for the development of the relations between our two sides."

I. 18 May 78

A 13

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Comrade Ceausescu warmly congratulated the Chinese people on their new achievements in various fields and wished that they would rally more closely round the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

A warm and cordial atmosphere reigned at the banquet.

Departs Canton for Hangchow

OW180857Y Peking NCNA in English 0849 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, his wife and his party left here for Hangchow by special plane this afternoon. They were accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, his wife Lin Chia-mei, and Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan.

Present at the airport to see them off were Wei Kuo-ching, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, first secretary of the Kwangtung provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chiao Lin-i, secretary of the provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, first secretary of the Canton city party committee and chairman of the city Revolutionary Committee; Ou Chih-fu, deputy commander of the Canton units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other party and government leading comrades of the province and the city.

This morning Comrade and Mme. Ceausescu visited the Canton heavy machinery plant and the exhibition halls of the China export commodities fair. They were warmly welcomed there. At the heavy machinery plant, the distinguished Romanian guests inspected workshops producing metallurgical, mining and oil refining equipment and a forging workshop. Comrade Ceausescu inquired about the production of the plant and cordially shook hands with young workers.

YUGOSLAV AMITY DELEGATION DEPARTS PEKING 18 MAY

OW180822Y Peking NCNA in English 0809 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The Yugoslav goodwill delegation with Milan Yukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Tourism, as leader and Bosko Siluegovic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Gojko Prodanic, vice-president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications, as deputy leaders left here for home by air this morning after attending the celebrations of the inauguration of the Peking-Urughchi-Belgrade-Zurich air service run by the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China (CAAC).

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Shen Tu, director-general of the CAAC, Chang Jui-ai and Li Ming, deputy directors-general of the CAAC, Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Lan-hsi, vice-minister of culture; Wang Hsiao-i, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Yueh Tai-meng, leading member of the China Travel and Tourism Administrative Bureau.

On hand were Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy here, and embassy officials.

The delegation visited Peking, Shanghai, Changsha and Shaoshan and toured places of historical interest.

1. 18 May 78

A 14

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR LEAVES PEKING AT END OF TOUR

OW171602Y Peking NCNA in English 1300 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic left here for home today at the end of his term of office.

DOLANC PRAISES YUGOSLAVIA'S STATE SECURITY SERVICE

OW131256Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May (HSINHUA)--"Our State Security Service has developed and grown in strength as a weapon of the party and the revolution. Since its establishment, the State Security Service has successfully carried out the duty and arduous tasks entrusted to it by our society in various stages of the revolutionary struggle." These remarks were made by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, in a statement to the Yugoslav press on the eve of Public Security Day (May 13), according to TANJUG.

He said: "With its special role and tasks, the State Security Service is today being developed into an integral part of the Yugoslav system of social self-protection." He pointed out that the world's reactionary forces are exerting various pressures on Yugoslavia with the purpose to endanger the stability of Yugoslavia. Dolanc said, the State Security Service, thanks to the high level of consciousness of its members, the high level of their organization, preparedness and responsibility, has successfully thwarted numerous attempts of Yugoslavia's enemies to inflict harm on the country.

LARGE AIRCRAFT REPAIR PLANT IN YUGOSLAVIA OPENS

OW171405Y Peking NCNA in English 1243 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 16 May (HSINHUA)--A new aircraft repair plant had been built at Batajnica near the capital and was put into operation recently, reported the Yugoslav TANJUG news agency. This up-to-date plant, the largest of its kind in this country, was designed and built by Yugoslav engineers and workers. With a modern production line this plant can make aircraft spare parts and repair various types of military aircraft, helicopters, electronic devices and engines.

GDR'S HONECKER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR IN BERLIN

OW171323Y Peking NCNA in English 1241 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Chairman Erich Honecker of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic received Chinese Ambassador Chen Tung today. They recalled in their friendly talks the traditional friendship between the two countries and the two peoples. The ambassador conveyed to Chairman Honecker the regards of Yeh Chien-ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress. Honecker asked him to convey his regards to Yeh Chien-ying.

1. 18 May 78

A 15

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KU MU VISITS SWISS FACTORIES, ATTENDS RECEPTION

OW180724Y Peking NCNA in English 0211 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Berne, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party visited factories in Zurich and Basel, two leading industrial cities in Switzerland, in the past two days.

This morning, he visited the Maag Gear-Wheel Company in Zurich which has business ties with China. After seeing the workshops where gear cutting, grinding and other equipment were made, the Chinese vice-premier went to the company's air-raid shelter which lies ten meters underground and can be made ready for use at 24-hours' notice. Such shelters could be found in other parts of the country, Ku Mu was told.

This afternoon, he visited the Swiss Federal Polytechnical Institute in the same city. He toured the institute's library with two million volumes of books, the biggest technical library in the country.

In the evening, Ku Mu attended a reception given in his honour by the Swiss Union of Commerce and Industry.

In Basel yesterday, Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party visited the Ciba-Geigy Company, a chemical enterprise. In the laboratories and greenhouses of the company's agrochemical testing centre, tests were being conducted to ascertain the effect of herbicides. The Chinese guests also visited a textile mill yesterday.

Swiss Ambassador to China Werner Sigg and his Chinese counterpart Li Yun-chuan accompanied the vice-premier on these visits.

Chien Cheng-ying, Chinese minister of water conservancy and power, and other members of the party visited other Swiss factories. The Chinese guests were given a warm welcome in all the places they visited.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY RECEIVES METALLURGICAL MINISTER

OW170753Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 16 May (HSINHUA)--David Owen, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, today met Tang Ko, leader of the Chinese delegation of iron and steel industry and minister of the metallurgical industry, and Hsieh Pei-i, advisor of the delegation and vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission.

During the meeting, Owen expressed welcome to Tang Ko for his visit to Britain. Owen said that the relations between China and Britain were very good and the growing exchange of ministerial visits was promoting the development of the relations between the two countries. He hoped that the relations between China and Britain would become closer and economic, technical and other cooperations better. Tang Ko expressed his gratitude for the invitation extended to the Chinese delegation by the British Government to visit Britain. He said that Britain and China should strengthen the links with each other.

Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy, was present on the occasion.

1. 18 May 78

A 10

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell yesterday met Tang Ko and all other members of the Chinese delegation. On the evening of the same day, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry Leslie Huxfield, on behalf of the British Government, gave a reception in honour of the Chinese guests.

Chinese Charge d'Affaires a.i. Chu Chi-yuan also gave a reception this evening for the visit of the Chinese delegation.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on May 12.

WEST GERMANY'S FOOD MINISTER BEGINS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

OW151716Y Peking NCNA in English 1528 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--The minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Josef Ertl, Mrs Ertl and their party arrived here by air this evening for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. They were met at the airport by Minister Yang Li-kung and Vice-Minister Ho Kang of agriculture and forestry. Also present were FRG Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert and Mrs. Wickert.

Hosted by Counterpart

OW161658Y Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs Ertl and their party. The Ambassador of the FRG to China Erwin Wickert and Mrs Wickert were among the guests at the banquet. Present were Ho Kwang, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and agronomists, including Sun So-chang, Li Yung-kai, Liang Sheng-yuan and Tao Ting-lai.

Minister Yang Li-kung spoke first at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. He said China could learn from the Federal Republic of Germany in agricultural, forestry and livestock production and scientific research, particularly in chemical fertilizer, insecticide and farm mechanization. "The visit of Minister Josef Ertl will surely make a useful contribution to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendship between the agricultural and forestry workers of our two countries and to strengthening the scientific and technical cooperation and exchange between the two countries in the fields of agriculture and forestry."

In his speech, Minister Ertl said: "We have come to acquaint ourselves with China's agricultural policy and her progress in mechanizing forestry and agriculture. We understand that China, while striving for modernization on the basis of self-reliance, is also willing to exchange her scientific and technical experience with other countries. I would be very happy if we are able to expand such exchange in the field of agriculture between our two countries. I am convinced that our current visit and the close cooperation resulting from it will lay a very good foundation for still closer relations between our two nations."

I. 18 May 78

A 17

FRG
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

This afternoon, Minister and Mrs Ertl, accompanied by Minister Yang Li-kung, visited the China-Korea Red Star People's Commune, where they inspected duck and dairy farms, and met with warm reception by Vice-Chairman of the commune Revolutionary Committee Liu Hsiang and commune members.

Meets Li Chiang

OW171622Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Chiang met here this morning with Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs Ertl and their party. They had a friendly conversation. Present on the occasion was FRG Ambassador to China Erwin Wickert.

FRG Ambassador's Reception

OW171624Y Peking NCNA in English 1608 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Erwin Wickert, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to China and Mrs Wickert gave a reception in the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the visit to China of Josef Ertl, minister of food, agriculture and forestry of the FRG, Mrs Ertl and their party. Among the guests were Yang Li-kung and Ho Kang, Chinese minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; leading members of departments concerned under the ministries of foreign affairs, foreign trade, and agriculture and forestry; and Chinese agro-technicians.

At the reception which was alive with a friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests clinked glasses and toasted the further development of the friendship between the agricultural workers of the two countries and the cooperation in agriculture between the two countries.

This afternoon, Minister and Mrs Ertl visited the national exhibition on learning from Tachai in agriculture, in the company of Vice-Minister Ho Kang.

PEKING BANQUET HELD FOR FRG RAILWAY DELEGATION

OW161604Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Kuo Wei-cheng, Chinese vice-minister of railways, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a railway delegation from the Federal Republic of Germany led by W. Vaerst, first president and chairman of the Board of Management of the German Federal Railway. Franz Keil, minister of the FRG Embassy in China was present. Present also were leading members of departments concerned under the Chinese Ministry of Railways.

Kuo Wei-cheng and W. Vaerst proposed toasts at the banquet. They pointed out that the visit of the delegation would strengthen the contacts between the railways departments of the two countries and open up broad prospects for technical exchanges between the two countries.

The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Railways.

I. 18 May 78

A 18

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC'S YEH CHIEN-YING GREET'S NORWAY'S NATIONAL DAY

OW171922Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the National People's Congress Standing Committee sent a message on Tuesday to Norwegian King Olav V extending warm congratulations to him on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Norway. Chairman Yeh wished the Norwegian people well-being. He expressed the hope that the friendly relations between China and Norway and the friendship between the two peoples will grow deeper.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUANG HUA STATEMENT ON SUPPORT FOR ZAIRE

OW181005Y Peking NCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Foreign Minister Huang Hua yesterday met with Mr. Tuma-Waku, ambassador of the Republic of Zaire to China, at the latter's request. The ambassador informed him of the grave situation of the renewed invasion of the Shaba region engineered by the Soviet Union and executed by Cuban mercenaries. Foreign Minister Huang Hua stated that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Zairian Government and people in their just struggle to repulse the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries that have invaded the Shaba Region. He further pointed out that Cuba, nominally non-aligned, isn't acting at all like a non-aligned country. It has been interfering in African affairs everywhere as directed by the Soviet Union. In Africa and in the Third World, Cuba is playing a disruptive role which the Soviet Union cannot play. The doings of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa have aroused ever stronger indignation and condemnation on the part of African countries. The African countries demand the withdrawal of Soviet and Cuban forces from Africa. We fully support this just demand of the African countries.

ZAIRE PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR 17 MAY

OW180851Y Peking NCNA in English 0846 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 May (HSINHUA)--President Mobutu Sese Seko received Chinese Ambassador to Zaire Kung Ta-fei here today, informing him of the present situation in Shaba Province.

NCNA NOTES GENERAL MOBILIZATION ORDERED IN ZAIRE

OW080852Y Peking NCNA in English 0847 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The Executive Secretariat of the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Zaire has issued orders for a general mobilization yesterday. The people were called upon to get united in a determined resistance to the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries invading Shaba Province and to drive them out of the territory of Zaire.

I. 18 May 78

A 19

PRC
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The orders say: "The PRM Executive Secretariat strongly condemns the criminal aggression which brings suffering and desolation to Shaba Province."

The Executive Secretariat has appealed to the "political departments of state organs and national enterprises and all PRM cadres to mobilize the fighters and explain the savage and imperialist nature of the barbarous aggression in southern Shaba and the necessity of getting prepared to respond to the slogan, soon to be issued, on wiping out the aggressors and thoroughly eradicating the root cause of subversion in southern Shaba".

The orders stress: "We should express in various forms our active support to the heroic fighters of our army".

KINSHASA RALLY CONDEMNS SOVIET MERCENARIES' INVASION

OW180746Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 May (HSINHUA)--A massive demonstration and mass rally were held here today in condemnation of the new invasion of Shaba Province by Soviet mercenaries. Over 60,000 people marched here this afternoon in three directions in support of President Mobutu and in condemnation of the barbarous armed invasion of Zaire by mercenaries, which was masterminded by Soviet social-imperialism. Taking part in the demonstration were all members of the Political Bureau of the Popular Revolutionary Movement, commissioners of state and leading members of the government.

Shouting slogans and singing militant songs, the indignant demonstrators marched through the main streets of the capital. They carried banners reading "Soviets, Cubans, go home", "We will never accept social-imperialism in Zaire", "We are not afraid of paper tigers" and "Victory belongs to the Zairian people".

Then, the demonstrators converged at the "May 20" stadium and held a rally there. In a speech at the rally Mayor of Kinshasa Mandungu Bula Nyati pointed out that the ambitious designs of Soviet social-imperialism are directed not only toward Zaire but also toward the whole of Africa. He urged the Zairian people to unite and heighten their vigilance, make every effort to support the Zairian Armed Forces to wipe out all aggressors backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Mass rallies were also held in other places of Zaire yesterday and today, demonstrating the Zairian people's strong indignation against aggression and their determination to drive the aggressors out of Zaire.

ZAIRE NEWSPAPER CONDEMNS SOVIET DECEPTION

Unmasks Soviet Charge's Statement

OW171746Y Peking NCNA in English 1733 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The Zairian paper ELIMA said editorially today that the Soviet Union is trying to deceive the Zairian people by playing counter-revolutionary dual tactics in invading Shaba Region.

Under the title "The Soviet Union Has Been Unmasked", the editorial said it is ridiculous that on the very day of invading Shaba Region, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Kinshasa made a speech to benumb the people and divert their attention. The Soviet diplomat resorted to all sorts of vile tricks in order to make us believe his glaring lie.

He told the press that the Soviet Union cherishes good wishes for Zaire and that the Soviet Union is even ready to strengthen its friendly relations with Zaire under the conditions of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. "Unfortunately, however, his lie has been brought to light," the editorial said.

The editorial went on to say that people should remember that the Soviet Union--this dangerous superpower aggressive in nature--these years "has always exerted its strength to control the heartland of Africa. Naturally, Zaire has become a principal goal in this offensive".

The editorial pointed out that although it met with setbacks in invading Shaba last year, this superpower with its hegemonic ambitions has launched another offensive. The editorial stressed that "as in the last invasion, we tell it (the Soviet superpower) in clear-cut terms that it will never triumph over the Zairian people" and "we say to it: Stop touching our beloved and beautiful country--Zaire!"

Denounces Soviet-Hired Mercenaries

OW171818Y Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 May (HSINHUA)--The Zairian newspaper ELIMA in an editorial today condemns the new invasion of Zaire by Soviet-hired mercenaries, and reiterates the Zairian people's determination to defend state sovereignty.

The newspaper said that "Zaire would rather live freely in poverty than be slaves and rich. The aggressors should know that Zaire is now, and will be, a sovereign state. She will never submit and will not allow anyone to impose foreign ideology on her. The attempts of Soviet social-imperialism to sabotage her stability are futile. The Zairian people will give it the reply it deserves." The paper pointed out that "it is always the same country that is the object of the diabolic machinations plotted by the Soviet social-imperialists and carried out by the Soviet-hired Cuban mercenaries."

The editorial said: "It is obvious that Zaire becomes a victim because it takes an uncompromising position in favour of justice and freedom". It said: "This is a question of life and death. But, it is certain that Zaire will never fall into the Soviet camp, nor will it become its satellite." It said in conclusion: "The aggressors and their 'masters' must understand that the Zairian people will always expose those who dare run the risk of damaging Zaire's dignity and obstructing the courageous action for economic recovery taken by President Mobutu Sese Seko".

AFRICAN COUNTRIES STRUGGLE AGAINST MARITIME HEGEMONY

OW171707Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The struggles of the African countries against maritime hegemony of the superpowers and in defence of their own sea rights and interests have been developing rapidly in recent years.

The African Continent is very important strategically and abounds in sea resources. With Europe being the keypoint of their contention, the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, vie with each other in carrying out military expansion in Africa's coastal waters and coastal areas, seriously endangering and violating the independence, sovereignty, peace and security of countries concerned. In face of the superpowers' military expansion and their plunder of sea resources, the African countries have consistently strengthened unity and carried out tit-for-tat struggles.

In the Indian Ocean region, more and more African states have voiced strong opposition to the superpowers' rivalry and military expansion in the area. In August 1976, Mwinyi Aboud Jumbe, vice-president of Tanzania, solemnly declared: "The superpowers should leave the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. We do not want to be defended by their forces. We are capable of doing so by ourselves." Then, a joint communique of Tanzania and the Comoros pointed out that the Indian Ocean should get rid of contention of the superpowers. Seychelles President France Albert Rene warned in April: "We will not allow them (the superpowers) to come to us to show off their power and their muscle." "First, and as a priority, we must demand the dismantling of all the military bases in the Indian Ocean." Besides, Madagascar, Mauritius, Kenya and other countries all clearly proposed that the Indian Ocean be turned into a peace zone.

A communique issued after a meeting in Ta'iz in March last year of the heads of state of Sudan, Somalia, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen said: "The heads of state of the four countries agreed that the Red Sea region must become a region of peace and harmony forever and that the littoral states should consult and coordinate with each other to achieve this aim." Recently, Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri called for a summit conference of all the littoral countries of the Red Sea to safeguard the security of the sea and the littoral countries. He said: "The Soviet Union has always created splits and division in the Arab region to serve its attempts of hegemony through aggression, invasion and subversion." Djibouti Prime Minister Ahmed Dini declared last August: "The Red Sea must be a peace region free from any foreign influence."

The Mediterranean littoral countries in north Africa have shown their deep concern over the cruising U.S. and Soviet fleets in the Mediterranean. The Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID quoted Algerian President Houari Boumediene as saying: "The presence of American and Soviet fleets on this sea has turned it into a dangerous region." The Algerian proposal of "turning the Mediterranean into a peace lake under the sole authority of the littoral countries" has won common support from the littoral developing countries.

A number of African countries have seen through the true nature of Soviet hegemonism step by step from their own experiences, and adopted bold measures in face of the Soviet military expansion. Following the abrogation in 1976 of the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" signed with the Soviet Union, Egypt repealed conveniences offered to the Soviet Navy at Egyptian ports. In May 1977, Sudan expelled Soviet military experts working in military bases near Sudan port. In November 1977, Somalia abrogated the "treaty of friendship and cooperation" with the Soviet Union, expelled all Soviet experts and at the same time dismantled all Soviet sea and land military equipment in the country.

In face of the plunder of sea resources by foreign countries, especially by the superpowers, the African states have adopted concrete measures to defend their sea rights and interests. In the past 2 years, Benin, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Congo, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Senegal, the Seychelles and Togo, following the example of Cameroon, Gambia, Ghana, Gabon, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tanzania, declared extension of their territorial sea limits, exclusive economic zones and fishing areas. Meanwhile, many African states such as Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Togo, Ghana, Senegal and Guinea have set up or reinforced their navies for patrolling over their territorial waters, ready to punish any intruders and robbers of their maritime resources. Since 1968, Ghana, Senegal, Gabon, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau have detained foreign fishing vessels intruding into their territorial waters or fishing zones. From May to July last year, the Guinea navy displayed a number of captured piratic foreign boats at a port and fined them according to Guinea's law. A Guinean said with contempt, "the natural ally' turns out to be a natural pirate!" Soviet trawlers were caught fishing on Gabonese waters by Gabonese national fleets in 1976 and last year.

The wanton Soviet pillage of maritime resources and exploitation of coastal African countries by signing fishing agreements with them have been laid bare and denounced by African media. Kenya's WEEKLY REVIEW noted in an article that the Russians "are responsible more than any other countries for depleting the world's fish resources." "The Soviet Union today catches more fish off the west coast of Africa...than all of West Africa's 19 coastal states combined," it added.

The Mauritanian paper CHAAB reported in January last year that since the signing of the fishing contract between Mauritania and the Soviet Union in 1972, Soviet fleets had never delivered the amount of fresh fishery products to the Mauritanian fishery company as stipulated. As a result, the company with 500 employees had to operate under capacity for years running and incurred great losses, it added.

Somalia and the Soviet Union established a joint fishing company in 1974. The Soviet Union sent to the company ten 150-ton fishing vessels, five for each side. Somalia had to pay 5 million rubles' worth of fish for the vessels. The company had an annual catch of 6,000 tons of fish and 500 tons of lobsters valued at 30 million Somali shillings. However, the company had to pay 27 million shillings every year, or 90 per cent of the total income, in terms of salaries, allowances, food and housing for the Russian experts as well as for Soviet oil and equipment. That was why the Somali people, after the abrogation of the Somali-Soviet treaty, demonstrated with placards reading "With the Russians gone, our fish are freed now."

Together with other developing countries of the Third World, the African countries have waged common struggle at international conferences. They sternly denounced the piratical acts of the superpowers and demanded the adoption of a new sea law in conformity with the fundamental interests of the people of various countries. At the regional conference of the African countries on the sea question held in Yaounde in June 1972, a proposal was put forth that African countries have the right to establish an economic zone beyond their territorial seas and the right of special administration over the zone. The OAU declaration on the sea law adopted at the 10th OAU summit in 1973 demonstrated the common attitude of the African countries. It said: "The African states recognize the right of each coastal state to establish an exclusive economic zone beyond their territorial seas whose limits shall not exceed 200 miles, measured from the base line establishing their territorial seas." In July the same year, the African countries put forward to the UN Seabed Committee draft provisions of exclusive economic zone, which has the same meaning as patrimonial sea set forth by Latin American countries.

I. 18 May 78

A 23

PRC
IN ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRUGGLE

The draft provisions won more and more support from other countries. At the third UN Sea Law Conference sessions since then, the representatives of Mauritius, Liberia, Zaire, Egypt, Tanzania, Kenya, Algeria, Guinea, Somalia, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Benin, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Gambia refuted such fallacies of the superpowers as "freedom on the high seas", the "parallel exploitation system" on international seabeds and the exclusive economic zone as "part of the high seas". They strongly denounced the pollution caused by the violation of regulations by vessels of the superpowers. The representatives expressed the confidence that so long as the developing countries strengthen their united front they will be able to further coordinate their common stand and support each other, and make greater progress in establishing a new sea law.

ALGERIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW180951Y Peking NCNA in English 0935 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Algiers, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and president of the Council of Revolution this afternoon received Chinese Ambassador to Algeria Chou Po-ping, who will soon leave his post for home. During a cordial and friendly conversation with the ambassador, President Boumediene praised the friendship between Algeria and China and hoped that China will grow stronger. The president asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, other Chinese leaders and all the Chinese people.

TUNISIAN SPORTS MINISTER MBAZAA PETES WANG MENG

OW121530Y Peking NCNA in English 1503 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Tunis, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Tunisian Minister of Youth and Sports Fuad Mebazaa gave a reception here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng and his party. Attending the reception were Tunisian Minister of Justice and Secretary General of the Tunisian Olympic Committee Slaheddine Baly and other high-ranking officials of the Tunisian Government. Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Tsui Chien and Chinese sports coaches here were also present.

In his speech at the reception, Minister Mbazza congratulated the Chinese people on the great achievements they have made under the wise leadership of Chairman Mao Tsetung and his successor Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. He pledged to strengthen the unity and cooperation between Tunisia and China so as to fight in unity against hegemonism. The Tunisian minister reaffirmed his country's unreserved support for the restoration of China's legitimate rights in international sports organizations.

Minister Wang Meng in his speech congratulated the Tunisian people on their achievements made in various fields under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba. He praised the Tunisian Government for its pursuance of the policy of non-alignment, for its perseverance in struggling against hegemonism, and for its firm support to the Arab and Palestinian people in their struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression and to the African national liberation movements.

The reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

NATIONAL EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE CLOSES IN PEKING

OW170539Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1731 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May--The National Education Work Conference came to a successful close today after completing the work on its agenda. It was an important conference of historical significance on the education front and was also a mobilization conference aimed at fulfilling the general task in the new period. During the conference delegates emancipated their minds, freely aired their views and held warm discussions. It was an animated conference.

The delegates earnestly studied Vice Chairman Teng's important speech and had a good discussion on Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao's report. During the conference the crimes of the "gang of four" in undermining the party's education cause were exposed and criticized, a number of issues of right and wrong on the question of political line confounded by the "gang of four" were clarified and the glorious, arduous task for the education front to realize the four modernizations under new historical conditions were explicitly detailed. The conference will certainly exert a far-reaching influence on further improving socialist education and accelerating its development in the course of the new Long March.

Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao summed up the conference in a report at the closing ceremony.

The conference held: It is necessary to rely on the entire party and concert efforts in running education well to fulfill the tasks assigned the education front by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and implement in an all-round way the various requirements put forward in Vice Chairman Teng's speech. In his speech, Vice Chairman Teng considered many questions. For example, he mentioned education for young people, the policy for recruiting school workers and a series of questions on how to incorporate the plan for educational undertakings into the National Economic Plan.

All this involves the work of the Communist Youth League, the Public Security Department and the departments of labor, planning and others. It is absolutely impossible to carry out work well in many fields if this is not done with a unified leadership and unified arrangements of the party committees. Facts have proven that problems are solved well in places where party committees pay attention to education work. Just as a responsible comrade of the central authorities pointed out: The key lies in whether or not the question of education is given full attention. Recently, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee decided to put the responsible comrades of the provincial Revolutionary Committee in charge of returning occupied houses to the schools. It also called upon various prefectures and municipalities to set up special teams or assign responsible persons to this work. The No 1 hostel of the provincial Revolutionary Committee has already withdrawn from school housing it occupied. Organs under the party committee of Suhsien Prefecture have also returned school housing they occupied. Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, has shown personal concern and supported capital construction work for the China Science and Technology University. He has insured that priority will be given to supplying manpower and materials for construction work. The provincial CCP Committee has also conducted investigations of more than 6,000 people who have not been able to put their learning to good use.

As a result, nearly 600 people have already been hired as teachers. The Huaitu County CCP Committee in Kirin Province has promoted the spirit of relying on one's own efforts and building schools with thrift and diligence. In the county 80 percent of school buildings are made of brick. The housing shortage has been basically solved in most rural schools. Split sessions have been eliminated. More students have enrolled. And the quality of education has risen. The Hopei Provincial CCP Committee has appropriated 5 million yuan from local funds for the construction and repair of school buildings and helped a number of agricultural schools and institutes overcome difficulties they encountered for many years in running schools.

The conference pointed out that a large-scale study movement should be launched on the education front. At present the whole party and people throughout the country are studying the general task for the new period. The education front, in light of actual conditions in its work, should organize people to conscientiously study Chairman Hua's government work report at the Fifth NPC, the speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and Vice Chairman Teng's speech at this National Education Work Conference. This study should be combined with exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and with summaries of experiences over the past 28 years, both positive and negative, in order to clearly understand the specific line, principles and policies for education work.

As to the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in education, it is still necessary to be firmly resolved, make great efforts, boldly mobilize the masses, bring about a new high tide and carry out the movement thoroughly and in depth. The whole series of counterrevolutionary fallacies, incidents and sinister models concocted by the "gang of four" must be thoroughly investigated and penetratingly repudiated one by one. Leading comrades of education departments and schools at all levels must take a firm and clear-cut stand and march in the front ranks of the movement. Under the "gang of four's" influence, some comrades spoke and acted incorrectly in the past. Even now they still fail to see things clearly, have not made self-criticism and do not have good attitudes. The masses are not pleased with them. If they don't change this situation, take the lead in eliminating poisonous influence and cast away their excess baggage, they will be unable to lead the masses forward well and may even hinder our work and the deep development of the movement.

The conference particularly emphasized: In the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four," all fronts throughout the country are launching the "two blows" struggle. The education front must do the same. Facts have proved that severe punishment of the handful of class enemies guilty of the most heinous crimes, in conjunction with the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," is conducive to thoroughly settling scores with Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and putting the schools in order.

The conference pointed out: In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," it is still necessary to pay serious attention to implementing policies on cadres and intellectuals. Education departments and schools at all levels must seriously scrutinize the cases that should be, but have not yet been, reexamined, reversed or exonerated and the situations of comrades for whom arrangements should be, but have not yet been, made. Every false and trumped-up case must be correctly solved and the question of every persecuted comrade must be properly handled.

I. 18 May 78

E 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It is necessary to strengthen the building of teachers' ranks, raise their levels and bring into play their potential. When three teachers at the Peking Chingshan School were given special status, this conference and society in general responded vigorously. This action has been very significant in changing the social status of primary schoolteachers. The conference suggested a great deal of publicity be given to teaching demonstrations by outstanding college, middle school and primary schoolteachers conducted through tape recordings, photography, motion pictures and television.

The delegates attending the conference held that the present central task of education work is to vigorously try to raise educational standards. All types of schools at all levels must improve educational quality. How can educational quality be improved as quickly as possible? One important, strategic way is to run key universities and colleges and middle and primary schools well. Not only must we have key schools, but we may also run key classes. Even nonkey schools may run key classes. Only in this way can we train talented people quicker and earlier, stimulate the improvement of general educational quality and catch up with and surpass advanced world levels as soon as possible. The delegates pointed out: Ours is a vast country with a large population; our financial and material resources must be used more extensively in key areas and for the improvement of standards. Using our resources on an equal basis will inevitably yield fewer, slower, more inferior and wasteful results. The conference held it is especially important to strengthen leadership in the key schools. The experience of Peng Chung; member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and third secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, in personally paying attention to key schools merits popularization. Comrade Peng Chung repeatedly proposed we must make key schools first-rate schools, so much so that as soon as people set foot in a key school, they will see it looks like the ideal school the people expect. In this regard the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee has assigned a number of cadres with rich experience in education work to strengthen the leading bodies of key schools.

The delegates held that all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must energetically strengthen leadership over key schools because only through concerted efforts can we accomplish this major strategic task, which is of general significance. The delegates also held that the relationship between the key schools and nonkey schools is one in which they can learn from and promote each other. Models do not necessarily all come from key schools. Some nonkey schools can also produce good teachers, good experiences and very competent people.

During the conference Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, attended group meetings many times, provided concrete guidance to make the conference a success and gave important instructions. The delegates also took part in the rally to expose and criticize the crimes of the "gang of four's" sinister henchman Chih Chun and that female sinister henchman. All the delegates discussed the "Outline National Educational Plan, 1978-85 (Draft)," the "Provisional Regulation Governing the Work of Ordinary Institutions of Higher Education Throughout the Country," the "Opinions (for Discussion) on the Revision of the Provisional Regulation Governing the Work of Full-Time Middle Schools (Draft)," and the "Opinions (for Discussion) on the Revision of the Provisional Regulation Governing the Work of Full-Time Primary Schools (Draft)."

I. 18 May 78

E 4

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

During the conference Yang Ching-jen, minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, attended the discussion meeting on nationality education; Chiang I-shen, minister of public health, attended the discussion meeting of medical colleges and schools; Ho Kang, vice minister of agriculture and forestry, attended the discussion meeting of colleges and schools of agriculture and forestry; and Yu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, attended the discussion meeting of colleges of liberal arts. The conference also carried out specialized activities in the fields of teacher education, key middle and primary schools, childhood education, 21 July worker universities, 7 May universities, various types of part-time education, teaching materials for middle and primary schools and their production and supply. During the conference delegates visited the audio-visual teaching aids exhibit and the foreign teaching materials exhibit.

During the conference teachers and students from 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions sent letters and cables and presented poems and gifts. The delegates expressed their determination to greet the convocation of the National Education Conference next year with concrete actions, strive to train a mighty force of working-class intellectuals, greatly raise the scientific-technological level of the entire Chinese nation and build a powerful, socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editorial

OW180132Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1802 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 17 May editorial: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Make the Education Revolution a Success"]

[Text] Peking, 16 May--The National Education Work Conference has ended in triumph under the cordial concern of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua. The conference conscientiously studied Vice Chairman Teng's important speech, and fully discussed the issue of further implementing Chairman Mao's educational principles under our new historical conditions, thereby clarifying people's thinking and also defining principles and policies. The conference, which proceeded in a lively, vigorous atmosphere, opened up bright prospects for developing work on education in our country.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have adopted decisive measures for reversing the orientation of the education revolution, which the "gang of four" tampered with, and for eliminating major stumbling blocks on the road ahead in this revolution. The situation on the education front has continuously improved, especially since the reform of the college enrollment system and the criticism of the "two assessments." Since the spiritual shackles Lin Biao and the "gang of four" imposed on educational workers were removed, their enthusiasm for teaching and scientific research has been greatly heightened. A new spirit for studying science and culture is forming among students, children and young people. The quality of education in schools of all kinds and at all levels is gradually beginning to improve. Numerous units and schools which fell victim to serious sabotage are taking on a new appearance. This change of atmosphere in the schools is also promoting a gradual change in society in general. All these gratifying new signs show our work in education has great prospects. Now that the line, principles and policies on the education front have been defined and the masses' enthusiasm for educational work is reaching unprecedented heights, the key to further developing the excellent situation in education lies precisely in strengthening leadership over party committees at all levels in a down-to-earth way.

The comprehension of education work by party committees at all levels must correspond with the demands of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and of the general task for the new period. Education work aims at training qualified personnel. Farsighted statesmen from all countries have always attached great importance to training qualified personnel.

Since the founding of the Red revolutionary bases and with regard for the proletarian cause which is passed on to future generations, great leader Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou always paid great attention to education work and trained a large number of outstanding personnel for our party in the political, economic, military and cultural fields. At present, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is making extra efforts to advance education; it repeatedly teaches us that, to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country, we must advance education work as quickly as possible, raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation as high as possible and create a huge contingent of working-class intellectuals. Realization of the four modernizations will only be empty talk if education is not developed and qualified personnel not trained. Therefore, fulfillment of the general task for the new period is decided to a great extent by the development of education. The issue is very clear: If you truly and urgently want to realize the four modernizations, then you must attach importance to education work, as well as to the work of training qualified personnel.

Because the daily agendas of party committees at all levels list many important tasks for winning marked and anticipated success within 3 years, in grasping the key link and running the country well, and since the training of qualified personnel takes time and subsequent results are not immediately apparent, many comrades, including some leading comrades, are liable to neglect education work. They view this work as an "easy task"; they feel tremendous pressure if grain, iron and steel production quotas are not fulfilled, but feel little pressure if plans for training qualified personnel are not met. Now that people are going all out and advancing their work on all fronts, these comrades have realized there is a shortage of qualified personnel. But they only make empty talk or pushhandle for help instead of conscientiously promoting education. This kind of political shortsightedness is very wrong, extremely dangerous and should be completely eliminated.

Long ago, Chairman Mao pointed out that first secretaries at the provincial, prefectural and county levels should take charge of education and that neglect of this duty is impermissible. Why is it mandatory for first secretaries to take charge of education? Because education affects the entire society and thousands upon thousands of households, and because this work must rely upon the coordinated actions and vigorous support of all departments and circles. For example, plans for educational undertakings and the manpower and material and financial resources needed for basic construction of all types of schools at all levels must be supported and guaranteed by the planning departments; the production and supply of educational equipment and materials require the support of industrial and commercial departments; and, with regard to the political and ideological education of students and children, the cooperation of society as a whole is very necessary. These problems obviously cannot be solved by depending on education departments alone; nor can they adequately be solved by depending only on leading comrades of the party committees in charge of education work. Only when first secretaries take a personal interest can the people's attitude of taking education lightly be changed, the practice of "expelling" education be overcome, the enthusiasm of all circles be aroused, and the advance of work in education be made more quickly and satisfactorily.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," first secretaries of many provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees have taken the lead in criticizing the "two assessments"; personally listened to reports so as to understand the situation; issued instructions; and actively grasped the work in education, thus rapidly changing the appearance of the education front. We hope more first secretaries and chief leading comrades of party committees at all levels will follow Chairman Mao's teaching and be determined to grasp education work.

When grasping this work, as in all other work, we should not be satisfied with general calls or just discuss this work at a meeting. We must also take strong measures to implement Chairman Mao's policy on education and the instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee in a down-to-earth way. To deal with the serious condition of impurity of some units' leading bodies on the education front, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee selected a number of competent cadres and appointed them as the top two leaders in the provincial Education Department and in schools of higher learning, thus strengthening leadership; to bring the role of intellectuals into full play, it made adjustments with regard to university students working in areas unrelated to their university studies by transferring them to suitable posts. It also firmly grasped the work of returning teachers to their original posts, thus replenishing the forefront of teaching, and took the lead in having the provincial committee's No 1 hostel withdraw from a school dormitory. As a result of these strong measures, the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has given great impetus to the development of educational undertakings.

Facts have proved the crucial issue is whether or not provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees pay attention to the education problem. Anhwei, Kirin and Hopei provinces did good jobs in solving this problem, once they paid attention to it. Party committees in other areas should follow the example of these provinces and grasp education work firmly, well and in a down-to-earth way.

To change as soon as possible the serious situation in which education is considered incompatible with socialist revolution and construction, we must realize the key lies in rapidly improving the quality of education in all types of schools at all levels and in striving to more quickly produce more talented people. In this respect many urgent problems must be solved. The most important are to grasp the key link, exposure and criticism of the "gang of four"; eliminate chaos and restore order; and wholly and correctly implement Chairman Mao's policy on education. At present it is first necessary to exert great efforts in performing these three tasks well.

Ideological consolidation brooks no delay. The education front is a "serious disaster area" created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in peddling their sham leftist, real rightist counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Wearing the cloak of Mao Tsetung Thought and flaunting the banner of "education in education," they not only concocted many ultra-"left" fallacies and reactionary slogans, but also created a number of counterrevolutionary incidents and sinister models, thereby seriously confusing people's thinking. Therefore, thorough elimination of the pernicious influence and effects of the "gang of four" is still an extremely tortuous and important task; unification of the ideology and actions of cadres and people with the line of the 11th CCP National Congress and the series of instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee remains a serious struggle which we must clearly understand.

The "two assessments" is the most reactionary ideology advocated by the "gang of four." This most influential and harmful fallacy is far from being criticized completely and thoroughly. Although only a tiny handful of people on the education front belong to the "gang of four's" factional setup organizationally, some people who have been deeply poisoned still continue to uphold their ideological system. Moreover, many comrades also carry out their work with unforgetten trepidation at the time. This is also an expression of the pernicious influence of the "two assessments." Unforgetten fears and the remaining pernicious influence are closely connected; as long as this remaining pernicious influence exists, fear is inevitable. This will disappear when the remaining pernicious influence is completely wiped out. Therefore, we must firmly grip the "two assessments," conscientiously fight the third campaign and achieve even better results in close connection with the actual conditions of all localities, units and schools. Only in this way will we be able to overcome interference, boldly affirm the correct things negated by the "gang of four," and further develop the excellent situation in the education revolution.

It is important to carry out organizational consolidation without delay. Thanks to our earnest efforts in firmly grasping investigation work and consolidating leading groups, a new situation rapidly developed in many units and schools over the past year and more. But certain units and schools still work very inefficiently. One main reason is that the leading groups of these units and schools have problems of varying degrees of seriousness. To achieve order in the leading groups, it is necessary to concentrate on ideological consolidation, that is, to solve problems in line, principles and policies. However, under no circumstances should we neglect organizational consolidation.

Development of the movement on the education front is very uneven. Investigation work must be thoroughly carried out by units and schools which have not yet launched investigations or not done a thorough job in them. This task is a prerequisite for achieving order in organizations. People have exercised a certain amount of vigilance against the backbone elements of the "gang of four's" factional setup, against those who have serious problems but who have refused to repent during the 11th struggle between the two lines, and against the followers of the "wind faction," "slippery faction" and "earthquake faction." Many comrades still don't understand those who were not involved in the "gang of four's" conspiracy to usurp party and state power but who continue to uphold the ideological system of the "gang of four" and refuse to change their conduct. And those whose positions are not very high but who are ambitious still uphold bourgeois factionalism and refuse to repent despite repeated education. Ideologically speaking, these persons contradict the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. How can we rely on them to do a good job in the education revolution? Therefore, in consolidating leading groups, they must be replaced. There should be no equivocation on this issue. It is necessary to promote comrades to leading posts who are capable of maintaining close ties with the masses and have distinguished themselves in the 11th struggle between the two lines, particularly those who maintain a firm stand in the current struggle. We want to turn consolidated leading groups into strong bulwarks capable of resolutely implementing the party's line, principles and policies and uniting the masses in struggle.

It is essential to implement the party's policies on cadres and intellectuals without delay. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, party policies have been or are being implemented by large numbers of units and schools. The fallacious and groundless charges made against vast numbers of cadres and teachers by the "gang of four" have been overthrown. Many trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice have been redressed. Proper work assignments have been arranged for many comrades who were attacked, persecuted or inadequately cared for in the past. But, because the sham leftist and real rightist ideological influence of the "gang of four" has not yet been completely wiped out, some comrades are still timid, hesitant and worried. The "gang of four" said we should act "steadfastly" instead of "impetuously" in implementing these policies; they even said intellectuals had once again become "cocky" because their role was being "overemphasized." Such viewpoints are completely wrong. The persecution intellectuals endured under the "gang of four" should not be allowed to exist. There is a shortage of teachers and existing personnel are not being used rationally. This situation must be changed immediately.

The major question now is whether or not the policies are being implemented completely and whether or not the role of intellectuals is being brought into full play. Even though some intellectuals have certain shortcomings and mistakes in ideology and work style, we must adopt an attitude of criticizing and educating them in order to sincerely help them. All men have shortcomings and make mistakes. Why should we place strict demands upon intellectuals? To penetratingly criticize fallacies regarding the policies on cadres and intellectuals spread by the "gang of four" and to do a good job in implementing these policies, it is necessary to put special personnel in charge, maintain a firm grip on policy implementation, conduct periodic examinations and complete our tasks within a certain time limit. By doing a good job in these tasks, we will be able to arouse all positive factors, unite with those who can be united and further accelerate the education revolution.

The CCP Central Committee has decided to hold the National Conference on Education at a proper time next year. This will be a very happy event in the history of our educational development. We are convinced as long as party committees at all levels firmly grasp the education revolution and carry it through to the end, comrades on the education front will surely be able to score still greater achievements to welcome this unprecedentedly grand meeting and to create an excellent situation in which socialist undertakings in education advance by leaps and bounds.

PHILOSOPHY, ECONOMICS WORKERS DISCUSS THEORY IN PEKING

OW172022Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1323 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 12 May--The Editorial Board of PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences' Institute of Philosophy sponsored a discussion meeting recently in Peking. It was attended by philosophy and economics workers from the 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of Peking, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Shanghai, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kirin, Shantung, Kwangsi, Shensi, Liaoning, Kiangsi, Tientsin, Hunan, Anhwei, Shansi, Hopei, and Kweichow. More than 160 people attended the meeting.

The meeting discussed three major theoretical questions of immediate significance: The category of productive forces, the relationship between the basic contradictions and principal contradictions in socialist society, and the mutual ties and transformation between politics and economy.

I. 18 May 78

E 9

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Teng Li-chun, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and adviser Chou Yang were present and spoke at the opening ceremony. Comrade Teng Li-chun emphasized the question of carrying out the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." He said: This policy, put forward by Chairman Mao in 1956, was interfered with in a variety of ways and was interfered with and sabotaged by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in particular. One of the "gang of four's" bad influences was to seriously confuse the relationship between academic and political questions. They turned academic into political questions and changed political questions into questions between the enemy and ourselves. As a result people were afraid to conduct theoretical research and dared not speak up.

In his speech, Comrade Chou Yang pointed out: We must closely link our philosophic research work with reality, coordinate it with the current struggle, and answer questions raised in everyday life. It is necessary to serve proletarian politics and socialism.

As to the question of "forbidden theoretical areas" put forward by some people at the meeting, Comrade Chou Yang said: Research is the study of laws governing the objective world. Natural sciences study objective laws governing the natural world; social sciences study objective laws governing social development. As far as science is concerned, any so-called "forbidden areas" do not exist. To admit the existence of a "forbidden area" is to admit that in the objective world there is something science cannot study and discuss. This would be in fact the negation of science.

During the meeting, Comrade Yu Kuang-yuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, was invited to deliver a report on a special topic. Also invited to speak on special topics were Wen Chi-tse, Fan Jo-yu, Ho Tso-hsiu and other comrades.

Further Report

OW180830Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--"In theoretical matters, logical, well-founded results of any diligent study may be published and discussed", commented Teng Li-chun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, on the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" in social science.

He said: "Unwarranted labels and violent language should be avoided in these discussions and a comradely attitude adopted of treating others with good will, equality and friendship. That will expedite our work in all fields while anything else tends to stifle people's thinking and cause research work to stagnate."

Teng Li-chun was making the opening address at the second symposium on philosophy sponsored by the Institute of Philosophy and the Editorial Board of the journal PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES. His explanation of Chairman Mao's policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" was supported by Chou Yang, advisor to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Teng Li-chun noted this policy was put forth by Chairman Mao in 1956, but it was blocked and distorted by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They construed every academic question as a political one and branded all those who disagreed with them as class enemies. As a result, any people were leery of theoretical study or hesitated to speak their minds.

In social sciences, he said, academic and political questions are both related and different. The overriding consideration is to differentiate strictly between contradictions among the people and those with the enemy. In China today, most contradictions are among the people and not with the enemy. For example, the struggle between the correct line and erroneous lines among different comrades within the party is generally a political contradiction among the people, unlike the hostile struggle between the party's proletarian revolutionary line and the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Any problem which does not involve going against the party and socialism is a matter among the people, and all such matters should be handled democratically, with the door open for criticism and counter-criticism.

Social Science Academy Advisor Chou Yang said: "We should link our philosophical research with reality, deal with the present struggle, answer real life questions and make our work serve proletarian politics and socialism."

In carrying out Chairman Mao's policy, he said: "We should oppose obliterating the difference between politics and academic matters, confusing the two kinds of contradictions; we should at the same time oppose the tendency to bourgeois 'liberalization' and uphold the leading role of Marxism in the academic field."

Chou Yang continued: "We believe in scientific socialism because it is scientific. We must have the courage to fight for the truth in science and in theory." He called for a real study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, for proceeding from practical reality and for collecting exhaustive data and sweeping away the base practices of flattery and charlatanism in academic work.

The symposium was attended by 160 philosophers and economists from 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They discussed three important theoretical questions of practical value: The category of the productive forces, the relation between the basic contradictions and the principal contradiction in socialist society and the inter-relation and mutual passing over of the political and the economic.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TUNG OIL PRODUCTION ENDS IN PEKING

OW171055Y Peking NCNA in English 0838 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--A national conference on tung oil production ended in Peking recently. Three- and eight-year production programmes were mapped out, experience exchanged and policies, principles and measures laid down.

Tung oil is an important raw material used in industry, agriculture and fishery. In the 1950's, China exported around 40,000 tons or even as much as 80,000 tons annually, making up 90 percent of the world's total tung oil exports. In recent years, however, production and exports fell sharply, due to sabotage by the gang of four.

The conference called on tung oil producing areas to follow the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", make over-all plans and strengthen their guidance so as to expand tung oil production. It urged communes and brigades in mountainous areas to develop agriculture and forestry well according to specific conditions and plant more tung oil, tea oil, olives, walnuts and yellow horn trees. The purchasing prices of tung oil should be reasonable and subsidies should be granted to communes and brigades that need them, the conference demanded.

I. 18 May 78

E 11

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The conference was jointly sponsored by the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRESS DISCUSSED IN INTERVIEW

OW170927Y Peking NCNA in English 0748 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--In a recent interview with HSINHUA a leading member at the Office for Environmental Protection, which is run within the State Council, answered questions about the work and problems of environmental protection in China. He was also asked about policies and measures being implemented by the office.

Q. What is the state of environmental protection in China?

A. Chairman Mao, Premier Chou En-lai and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng have paid great attention to environmental protection. Much has been done to improve and protect environmental conditions, over the past 28 years since the founding of new China. Older cities have been transformed, conditions in workers' living quarters and in public health conditions have been improved. There is better distribution of industry. Small enterprises have merged with bigger ones, which have been moved to new industrial districts where multipurpose use is made of wastes.

Soon after the convocation of the first meeting on environmental protection held by the State Council in 1973, protection groups were set up in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and departments under the State Council. They have carried out a general survey of air and water pollution in China and adopted effective control measures.

New techniques and technological processes have been introduced to check pollution. They include apparatus that no longer requires the use of mercury, non-cyanide electroplating, enzyme processes (removing hair from hides through use of enzymes), ammonia base sulphite pulping, and the re-use of treated waste water at oilfields. In addition some factories have developed advanced techniques for the disposal of waste water, gas and slag.

Q. How bad is environmental pollution in China?

A. Environmental protection was seriously disrupted by the sabotage of the gang of four. Pollution in some cities and contamination of rivers, lakes and seas, in soils and in the working environment has not yet been controlled. It is rather serious in some localities and industries. Density of dust and sulphur dioxide has gone beyond the limits set by the state. Major waterways such as the Yangtze, the Yellow, the Huai and the Pearl, have been seriously contaminated in sections running through industrial cities, because untreated industrial waste liquids are discharged into them directly or indirectly. Contamination of Pohai, China's biggest inland sea, is becoming serious.

The amount of industrial waste is estimated at 200 million tons every year. Most of the waste is not utilized, and takes up space and pollutes the environment.

Noise pollution in many cities, particularly in mining or industrial areas, is also very serious.

I. 18 May 78

E 12

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

With industrial development, environmental pollution is now given even greater attention.

Q. What further measures are you going to take to protect the environment?

A. A mass movement is needed to speed up pollution control.

The anti-pollution projects will be put into the state plan so as to tackle industrial pollution in stages and according to the order of importance and urgency. The funds and materials needed will be guaranteed. Industries causing pollution must take realistic measures to solve them and meet environmental standards set.

Industries that are new or involved in building projects should design, and put into operation pollution control systems at the same time as building the main project. Otherwise they will not be allowed to build or operate. There needs to be careful checking and supervision that these regulations are met.

Work on the law and regulations for environmental protection will be completed soon.

We shall step up research on the environment and on techniques of controlling pollution. Particularly important are the finding of new techniques, multipurpose utilization, all-round prevention and control, environmental analysis, as well as the development of monitoring skills and the mastering of basic theories of environmental science.

State policy is to encourage industry to turn industrial wastes into useful things. However, it is often the case that a single industry or unit cannot manage multipurpose utilization. Joint or cooperative efforts are sometimes required.

The work of environmental protection is new to us. We have to publicize its importance on a grand scale and by making clear its significance to everyone, inspire the masses to greater efforts to fight pollution.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SALINE SOIL CLOSES IN SHANTUNG

OW170745Y Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 17 May (HSINHUA)--A nine-day national conference on study of saline soil closed in Techou, Shantung Province, recently. The conference studied measures to implement the saline soil improvement called for in the "Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology 1978-1985 (Draft)".

The 131 papers and reports read at the conference covered a wide range of subjects, including the formation and classification of saline soil and evolution of improvement regions, saline soil improvement through washing, crop rotation and biological measures, controlling the spread of secondary salination, reclamation and utilization of coastal saline soil, water and salt examination method and manufacture and test of instruments, and developments in saline soil research items have been applied, with remarkable successes.

Delegates discussed integrated methods for improving saline soil. Attention was given to projects for utilizing the saline soil in the Yellow, Huai and Hai river basins and problems attendant on diverting Yangtze River water from the south to the north.

I. 18 May 78

E 13

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A program of theoretical, technological study was worked out for the next eight years, including the break-throughs to be scored in practical application.

The conference was sponsored by the Nanking Institute of Pedology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Pedology and Fertilizers of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

GEOLOGISTS COMPILE REGIONAL STRATIGRAPHIC TABLES

OW171049Y Peking NCNA in English 0816 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--China has compiled stratigraphic tables and palaeontology in photos for all its large administrative regions (with data missing for Taiwan Province) on the basis of Chinese geologists' work. Already off the press are "Regional Table of Stratigraphy" and "Palaeontology in Photos" for central-south China, the Inner Mongolia section of "Palaeontology in Photos" for north China, "Regional Table of Stratigraphy" and "Palaeontology in Photos" for southwest China. Others in the series will come out later.

The series runs to 20 million words, with more than 4,000 plates. A basic work for geology, it will provide a wealth of information for determining the periods of geological strata in different areas of China, for studying palaeogeography in terms of rock and fossil, and for making extensive geological surveys. It will also be of important reference value for production, scientific research and teaching.

The tables of stratigraphy are compiled region by region or, in some cases, province by province, supplemented by regional stratigraphic maps and regional stratigraphic correlation tables for each large administrative region. Palaeontology in photos is compiled according to the division of geological eras in each large administrative region. The plates show clear and fairly complete pictures of the fossils.

Take the Tsinghai section of "Palaeontology in Photos" of northwest China. It shows fossils of 1,299 species in 728 genre, which in turn fall into nine groups including brachiopoda, cephalopoda, bryophyta, actinozoa, trilobitae and palaeophyte. There are 33 new genre and 414 new species. Many newly-discovered fossils of the Mesozoic era have enriched China's collection of palaeontological groups of the marine Triassic and Jurassic systems. With vast expanses, China has a fairly complete range of strata belonging to different geological eras and enormously rich in palaeontological fossils.

The Institute of Geology under the Academy of Geological Research began to compile the books in 1964 in cooperation with the coal, petroleum and metallurgical industries and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

PRIMARY STUDENT COMPOSITION ON TENG HSIAO-PING PUBLISHED

HK120905Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 4 May 78 p 3 HK

[Article by "People's Education" reporters Wang Yu-sheng [3769 2589 4141] and Liu Tang-chiang [0491 1016 3068]: "People Holding the Golden Key--On Several Primary Schoolteachers of Peking's Chingshan School"]

[Excerpts] We recently visited the primary section of Peking's Chingshan School. We strongly believed if there were a golden key as described in the fairy tale--a key to open the door to children's souls--then the persons holding this key would be the people's glorious teachers.

We have selected the following from among compositions by primary school students. They are kept in the language teaching and research unit of the primary section:

"Uncle Teng Hsiao-ping Is Coming"

"The day we have been looking forward to, the 1 May festival, has come with big strides.

"On entering Chingshan Park, my fellow schoolmates began to wag their tongues. Some said: 'How lovely this is!' 'Look, so many banners in fancy colors.' 'Balloons are everywhere!' They were bumping against the colorful banners like naughty little rabbits. People were smiling and so were the flowering plants and trees, as if they, too, were happily celebrating the festive occasion.

"'Uncle Teng Hsiao-ping is coming!' 'Where is he? Where is he?' Looking where people were shouting and staring, I could see nothing except a great mass of moving bouquets and dancing ribbon streamers, no matter how much I tried to push myself forward to catch a glimpse of something.

"Suddenly, my eyes lit up. Between bouquets of dazzling colors, I saw a person with a robust build dressed in a grey suit walking with firm steps. His kind and composed look... 'Ah, he is really Uncle Hsiao-ping!' Instantly, I felt warm all over. Well, who could say what was on my mind? Who could understand why I so ardently cherished the party and national leader?

"Uncle Hsiao-ping's deeply lined face bore traces of his hard struggle during the strenuous years of the Long March. In those difficult times the army, led by the party Central Committee and defying fatigue and physical exhaustion, often had to scale towering mountains and wade across turbulent rivers to surmount every difficulty and endure hardships, like subsisting on cooked leather belts and wearing straw sandals in order to conquer the country. Finally, the day of liberating the country arrived. Veterans of the older generation have completed the primary task. As their successors, we should try to defend our country and build the land into an even better place.

"Standing on their toes and stretching their necks as far as possible, my fellow schoolmates shouted slogans at the top of their voices and held the bouquets high and waved them with all their strength. They did so in the hope of attracting Uncle Hsiao-ping's attention and to catch a glimpse of him, if he happened to turn in our direction. How fortunate we would be if Uncle Hsiao-ping did just that! Had we not been brought into line, we would certainly have surged forward to surround him, shake hands with him and take a good look at him. All I could do to express my sentiment was to wave the bouquet vigorously as the wildly cheering crowd shouted 'Long live Chairman Mao' amid the thunder of applause and swish of bouquets waved by the students.

"When it was about time for Uncle Hsiao-ping to leave, we were visibly irked by the passage of time. Waving his hand at us, he turned to look at us--a look full of hope and expectation!

"I will never forget this..."

This account of the 1 May 1964 festival celebrated at Chingshan Park is by a fourth-year primary-level student of Chingshan School.

I. 18 May 78

E 15

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRIMARY SCHOOLTEACHERS PRAISED FOR ACHIEVEMENTS

HK120800Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 4 May 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY Commentator's Article: "A Salute to Primary Schoolteachers"]

[Text] Primary schoolteachers have shouldered a great task in cultivating laborers with all-round moral, intellectual and physical development and socialist awareness and culture. They have worked hard under difficult conditions and made contributions. The masses should respect them.

Following Chairman Mao's teachings, our country's primary school educators have scored great achievements since the founding of the country in cultivating hundreds of millions of primary school students who "study well and advance every day." When the gang of four were in power, the majority of primary schoolteachers persistently did their best to teach students regardless of the sabotage and pressure of the gang of four. We should pay them deeper respect for what they did. The several primary schoolteachers of Chingshan [2529 1472] school are representative of our country's excellent teachers.

Ma Shu-chen [7456 3219 3791], Cheng Chun-hsuan [6774 0193 6693] and Fan Pi-hui [2455 4310 6540] have the political quality of wholeheartedly serving the socialist education cause and the spirit of devoting their time to professional studies. These are worth learning. They have made outstanding achievements in their ordinary and common work posts and the masses should be grateful to them. In keeping with their special contributions to primary school education and with the approval of the Ministry of Education, Peking's Chingshan School promoted them to special-rank teachers to recognize their achievements. This shows the encouragement our party and the masses give to primary schoolteachers. It is also an honor they deserve.

Education is a science and it is necessary to study its law in order to make it serve the rapid cultivation of people for fulfilling the four modernizations. These three special-rank primary teachers have scored outstanding achievements in exploring educational law and in carrying out experimentation in teaching reform. Many people think Chinese characters are difficult to learn and that our country's primary school language training cannot easily overcome this obstacle. Ma Shu-chen discovered the law and therefore greatly quickened the pace of character learning. Cheng Chun-hsuan and Fang Pi-hui have also contributed especially to the teaching of mathematics and to the experimental reform of foreign language teaching in lower grade primary school classes. All these things greatly encourage us. Prospects for improving primary school education are very bright. We hope more primary schoolteachers will take them as examples, devote their whole lives to the education cause, seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, establish the proletarian world outlook, strive to devote their time to professional studies and continue to raise their teaching ability and quality of teaching in order to lay a solid foundation for developing our country's socialist education cause and for producing more and better people. This is the hope of the people of the country and is the task of primary schoolteachers.

EDUCATION MINISTRY SPONSORS AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS EXHIBITION

OW150714Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--An exhibition of audio-visual aids sponsored by the Ministry of Education was held recently at the Peking Posts and Telecommunications Institute.

In a multi-purpose audio-visual lecture hall, a videotaped speech by Vice-Minister of Education Li Chi-tao was broadcast through 10 black and white and 4 colour television sets.

- * Vice-Minister Li Chi-tao quoted Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's directive on making full use of various kinds of modern methods and raising the quality of teaching and stressed the importance of modernizing teaching methods. He pointed out that China is at the experimental stage in modernizing teaching aids and that it lacks experience in this area.

The lecture hall holds 500 people. There are three screens for slide and film projection. Teachers at the institute demonstrated the teaching of such subjects as "cross-sections" and "the working principles of the internal combustion engine", using slide projectors manufactured in China.

"The digestive process" (a middle school lesson on physiological hygiene), "the suction process of the pump" (a lesson in physics) and "the use of multi-meters" (a lesson in electrical engineering) were other subjects illustrated by slides. One teacher gave a lecture on "transistor integrated circuits", using videotape equipment.

"Language Laboratory and Foreign Language Teaching", a film produced by the Canton Foreign Languages Institute, was shown in the hall.

Also displayed at the exhibition were slide and film projectors, projection television sets, television equipment, a language laboratory, tape recorders and devices for controlling audio-visual aids.

Most of the modern teaching devices on display were manufactured by industrial departments, middle schools and universities in China with only a small number imported from abroad. The effectiveness of the experimental applications aroused greater interest.

Visitors to the exhibition got the impression that, to develop audio-visual education, it is imperative to follow the principle of self-reliance and of using both methods improvised locally and those introduced from abroad. Methods requiring less money and yielding faster and better results should be adopted. This can be done by pooling people's efforts and resources in light of existing conditions.

The exhibition was held while the National Conference on Educational Work was in session. The conference saw the modernization of teaching methods and aids as an important task. Audio-visual aids need to be encouraged in order to improve the quality of teaching and to develop education with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

SOOCHOW MEETING ON LINGUISTICS RAPS 'TWO ASSESSMENTS'

OW122018Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 11 May 1978--The Editorial Department of CHINESE LANGUAGES, a journal of the Chinese Academy of Natural Sciences, recently called a meeting of linguists in Soochow to criticize the "two assessments" and to discuss plans for developing linguistics.

Lu Shu-hsiang, director of the academy's Institute of Linguistics and chief editor of the journal, presided over the meeting. A speech by Academy President Hu Chiao-mu was read.

I. 10 May 78

E 17

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

This was the largest meeting of its type since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. It was attended by nearly 100 linguists, journalists, and comrades from publication circles from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, who indignantly criticized the "gang of four" for dishing out the "two assessments" and exposed the crimes they committed in the field of linguistics.

Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary political needs, the "gang of four" and their followers dished out the "two assessments" and frantically undermined the party's cause in culture and education and other fields. They also attempted to totally negate the linguistic achievements of the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution. When the "gang of four" were in power, those who did research on ancient Chinese classics and Chinese and foreign linguistic theories were accused of engaging in "feudalist, bourgeois and revisionist" activities. Professional research organizations were forced to suspend work. Special linguistic subjects in universities were abolished and language courses were almost eliminated. Many language teachers were forced to change jobs or to retire. Some were even persecuted.

After criticizing the "two assessments" and clarifying questions of right and wrong in ideology and theory, the meeting conscientiously discussed suggestions for drawing up a plan to develop linguistics. Participants held that Chairman Hua's call in his report to the Fifth NPC for conscientious research in philosophy and social sciences also includes linguistic research. In the efforts to greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation, a new excellent situation has emerged in the field of linguistics. The science of linguistics in China will gradually begin to flourish on an unprecedented scale.

During the meeting representatives from Tibet, Sinkiang, Tsinghai, Ningsia, Inner Mongolia, Yunnan, Yenpien and other areas held special group meetings to discuss language work in frontier regions.

STUDY OF EXTINCT NORTH CHINA LANGUAGE, KHITAN, DESCRIBED

OW170951Y Peking NCNA in English 0806 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Important progress has been made in studying the long extinct language of the Khitans, a minority nationality that flourished in northern China between the tenth and twelfth centuries and was later assimilated by other nationalities.

This is made known in a 100,000-word paper titled "Studies in the Small Khitan Characters", published by a special research team in the journal of Inner Mongolian University. The team, jointly formed by the Institute of Nationalities of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the university's Mongolian Language Research Centre, has reconstructed the pronunciation of some 130 basic characters, or over one-third of the basic notations, which enter the structure of other characters as radicals. The scholars also deciphered the meaning and pronunciation of some 400 words and phrases, analyzed about 70 basic characters which perform grammatical functions and explained more than 20 suffixes to varying degrees.

Toward the end of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), there was chaos in vast areas under its rule and the Khitan chieftain, Yeh-lu-a-pao-chi, seized the opportunity and founded the Liao Dynasty (916-1125) in Northern China. Basing themselves on the script of the Han nationality, China's largest, the rulers of the Liao Dynasty devised two kinds of Khitan script--the large characters and the small, the latter being a kind of phonetic alphabet.

Even after the Chin Dynasty (1115-1234, founded by the Nuchens) conquered the Liaos in 1125, the Khitan script remained in use until 1191 when Emperor Changtsung of the Chins banned it, and the Khitan script thus became a dead written language.

The Khitans had an important impact on Chinese and world history and a great deal of valuable historical data has been preserved in this dead language. Deciphering the meaning and finding the pronunciation of the Khitan script will help fill gaps and correct errors in the "dynastic history of Liao". It also helps the study of the history and languages of other nationalities of northern China, especially the evolution of the Mongolian language, and the solution of some previously unsolved problems in the ancient pronunciation of Han characters:

Almost all the existing data on the Khitan script has been discovered since the 1920's. For five decades, Chinese and foreign scholars striving to decipher the script succeeded in explaining some 80 words and phrases, including the titles of the emperor's reigns, the system of the ten heavenly stems and twelve earthly branches used in recording years and dates by a solar calendar, numerals, the characters for days, months and years and posthumous honorary appellations for the emperors. The scholars also correctly or approximately reconstructed the pronunciation of some 30 characters.

Proceeding from previous studies, a multinational Chinese research team composed of Chinggeltei, Liu Feng-chu, Chen Nai-hsiung, Yu Pao-lin and Hsing Pu-li started work in 1975. They were of the opinion that the Khitans and the Hans had close ties in politics, economy, culture and art from ancient times which must have been reflected in the Khitan script. They set about studying loanwords from the Han language in the Khitan script and used these as a key to the meaning and pronunciation of Khitan characters. They integrated the study of sound and meaning, avoiding a one-sided stress on either of them, and made use of the deciphered basic characters to identify new words. The team also found a number of principles governing affixes to noun stems, the conjugation of verbs, vowel harmony and syllabic combinations.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL URGES FREE ACADEMIC DISCUSSIONS

OW121401Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May--The recently published issue, No 4, of HISTORICAL STUDY carries a letter from the editor to its readers. Entitled "Let's Support Free Discussions," the letter reports that, after this year's issue No 1 published two articles with differing viewpoints--one stated that the killing of Shaocheng Mao by Confucius was historically true, and the other said this incident probably never happened--many readers wrote to the journal demanding a "correction" or "clarification."

The editor's letter says: Why were many comrades shocked, or why should they feel it was a mistake to be immediately remedied or corrected when they saw that different authors had different points of view on one academic issue? We can only say this is the result of the cultural dictatorship enforced by the "gang of four" and their ilk in the academic sphere. They created a stifling atmosphere there, and some comrades, after being forced to live in this atmosphere for some time, feel uneasy when they read articles of different academic opinions in our journal.

The letter says: Now our readers have come to realize from the articles on the "Killing of Shaocheng Mao" that different opinions exist. In fact, it is perfectly normal for different academic opinions to exist in our country. What was abnormal was that the "gang of four" was able to suppress differing opinions so nothing but platitudes to the gang were carried in our newspapers and journals.. This issue was clearly elucidated by Chairman Mao long ago. He said: "We allow opinions to be varied among the people, that is, there is freedom to criticize, to express different views and to advocate themism or atheism (i.e. materialism)." "Among the people, both the advanced and the backward are free to use our newspapers, periodicals, forums, etc. to compete with each other, so the former can educate the latter by the democratic method of persuasion and backward ideas and systems can be overcome." "Within the ranks of the people, it is criminal to suppress freedom, to suppress the people's criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes of the party and the government or to suppress free discussion in academic circles." ("In Refutation of 'Uniformity of Public Opinion'")

The letter points out: The "gang of four" were arch criminals who suppressed the freedom of the people. We must do exactly the opposite. We must earnestly reinstate the correct policies and fine traditions formulated for our party by Chairman Mao. Our contradictions with the "gang of four" are those between ourselves and our enemy, and therefore, with regard to exposing and condemning the "gang of four's" counter-revolutionary crimes, our revolutionary comrades must take concerted steps and be uniform in their opinions in this regard. However, in the fighting course of criticizing the "gang of four," we must give full play to democracy among our revolutionary rank and file and allow differences of opinion in some academic issues, because only this can raise the academic level of our criticism. Needless to say only scientific criticism is the most convincing and most authoritative criticism.

The letter concludes: So our country's science will flourish and the leading role of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought on the historical study front will be strengthened, we earnestly hope our readers and authors will join hands with us and work hard together to initiate a democratic atmosphere and support free discussions.

'MENTAL' LABOR RELATED TO FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

HKL60445Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 3 May 78 pp 1, 3 HK

[Article by Hsin Kuang-min [6580 1684 3046]: "Mental Labor and the Four Modernizations"]

[Excerpts] Chairman Hua pointed out at the National Science Conference that greatly raising the entire nation's scientific and cultural levels is very necessary for achieving the four modernizations. We realize this calls for vigorously promoting the modernization of mental labor on the basis of encouraging "intellectuals to become laborers and the toiling people to become intellectuals."

Marxism views the appearance of mental labor as marking a significant advance in the history of mankind. Long before mental labor evolved from physical labor in primitive society, it was recognized with pride as an important manifestation of man's initiative distinguishing human beings from animals.

To obtain excessive profits, the capitalist has to use a limited amount of social products or surplus to support a number of mental laborers. Their mental work is considered a special type of production providing capitalists with greater surplus value, thereby turning full-time mental laborers, and especially scientific and technical personnel, into employees of capitalists. In turn, their involvement in the creation of surplus value causes them to be exploited by capitalists. Since the development of modern science and technology makes the relationship between science and production increasingly closer, this causes science to increasingly influence the development of production. Use of mental labor in scientific research has thus brought huge profits to the capitalist mode of production.

To rapidly develop social productive forces, build a modern and powerful socialist state and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system, the proletariat must also make full use of the relatively abundant but still "negligible surplus" products of labor to foster a great number of mental laborers in the service of their own class. They must concentrate on better ways to pursue scientific work and perform the task of storming strongholds in the field of science and of popularizing science and technology among the masses. This is aimed at greatly speeding up the pace of achieving the four modernizations.

Being ignorant of Marxism and the laws governing the development of the human society, the "gang of four" babbled that the division of work regarding mental and physical labor in the socialist stage became "something that hinders the development of society." This is a reactionary fallacy, pure and simple.

The reason why mental labor is important for modern production is that it is an important means for transforming science and technology, based on the application of the natural sciences in modern production, directly into productive forces on a huge and broad scale and at an accelerated pace.

Mental labor can stimulate laborers to raise their scientific and technological levels. In modern production processes, people with a higher standard of scientific and cultural knowledge are required to operate complex machinery and instruments.

Relying on a few intellectuals and mental workers will not do. It is necessary to recruit a vast number of workers with acceptable levels of scientific knowledge, including knowledge of electronic calculators, so that physical labor can be integrated with mental labor. The greater the number of people familiar with this type of mental work, the more rapidly social labor productivity and the levels of science and technology will be raised.

Mental labor can help people in broadening the scope of the means of production and in improving their functions and capabilities so they can be geared to production in depth and breadth. Through the use of abundant, complex and painstaking mental and physical labor, men have conceived and produced artificial satellites capable of surveying and exploring the earth's resources, synthetic fibers, chemical fertilizers and agricultural insecticides. These are used to increase the supply of raw materials for production and to improve the soil. In particular, the application of science and technology in agriculture has opened the way to mechanized farming, automatically regulated irrigation systems and the selection of fine seeds. This has greatly increased farm output.

Mental labor can help people to achieve modern organization and management. Modern production often involves production relations combining highly professionalized division of work and a highly complex system of coordination. This is also true of modern military systems which embrace many branches of the armed forces and many army units grouped under complex multilevel structures. As in other social systems, mental work is required for the application of the principles of systems planning and systems engineering to modern organization and management so that only by using the best designs of the systems and their best selection and control can they function effectively and to the best possible degree. Therefore, mental labor has become the nerve center of modern scientific organization and management.

As Chairman Hua pointed out: We need tens of thousands of socialist-minded skilled workers able to master modern production techniques, skilled peasants and other types of skilled laborers. We need a vast number of revolutionary intellectuals from different trades and professions and revolutionary cadres familiar with modern economic management and modern science and technology. A few people or a group of them will not do. We need the services of hundreds of millions of the masses so as to give the entire nation a big boost.

For many years great leader Chairman Mao consistently advocated the great principle of transforming "intellectuals into laborers and the toiling people into intellectuals." He did this to raise the scientific and cultural levels of the intellectuals and the whole body of laboring people as well as their communist consciousness so that we can advance toward the great goal of communism.

Marxism has recognized that the historical conditions for eliminating the difference between mental and physical labor embrace an accelerated development of the productive forces, a huge surplus of products and a big rise in the level of communist awareness. Today, the level of developing our country's productive forces is not high and neither is the level of scientific and cultural knowledge of the entire nation. Conditions for eliminating the division of work between mental and physical labor are pathetically lacking.

We must respond to Chairman Hua's call and greatly raise the entire nation's scientific and cultural levels. Our workers should strive to acquire knowledge of modern science and culture and master modern production techniques so they can function more efficiently in modern enterprises. Members of our rural people's communes should to a certain extent acquire knowledge of science and culture and become familiar with scientific farming and the use of modern farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural insecticides in order to increase yields by large margins. Our PLA fighters should strive to master modern military science and tactics and the use of modern weapons and equipment so that in future modern wars against the aggressor they can fully demonstrate our army's formidable power.

BRIEFS

CHINESE MEDICAL DICTIONARY--After 19 years of work, the Nanking Traditional Chinese Medicine Institute has completed the compilation of China's first large dictionary of traditional Chinese medicine. The dictionary, with nearly 10 million Chinese characters, includes 5,767 entries on medicinal herbs found throughout China and 4,500 illustrations. More than 500 traditional Chinese medical workers, Western medical workers, pharmacologists, chemists and other personnel concerned have engaged in this task. More than 300 units and persons in 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China have warmly supported this task. Volume I of the dictionary was recently published. [Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

HOFEI HELPS BACKWARD UNITS' EXPOSURE, CRITICISM, INVESTIGATION

HK180101Y Hofei Anhwe Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Summary] In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Hofei Municipal CCP Committee has conscientiously analyzed the situation, constantly summed up experiences, energetically grasped backward units and steadily deepened work concerning exposure, criticism and investigation, thus further developing the excellent situation of revolution and production. It held a meeting of its Standing Committee members to analyze and study work concerning exposure, criticism and investigation which concluded that although substantial successes have been achieved, the work is still far from complete success.

"The struggle between exposing and covering up and the struggle for and against investigation are very fierce in a few disaster-ridden units where lids have not yet been lifted. Those who let down their guard and blindly congratulated themselves or those who are soft-hearted and hastily called off the battle are completely wrong. Only by making a vigorous effort, advancing triumphantly and firmly grasping the backward units can we carry the work concerning exposure, criticism and investigation through to the end and achieve complete success." The Hofei Municipal CCP Committee has managed to effect a division of labor and responsibilities at all levels so as to solve leadership problems of the backward units. It has boldly mobilized the masses to expose those elements who engaged in beating, smashing and looting, those who became officials by creating trouble and people who had clamped down lids for a long time in the backward units. It has also adopted resolute measures for regaining leadership in the backward units.

"Since January, secretaries and deputy secretaries of the municipal CCP Committee have gone to the frontline of grasping the four major backward units, i.e., the Public Security Bureau, the Organization Department, the (?Fang) Management Bureau and the Hofei Iron and Steel Company. The municipal CCP Committee has also sent powerful work teams and liaison teams to concentratedly combine the higher with the lower levels both from within and without as as to make breakthroughs one by one, break the deadlock and promote the overall situation.

"The Hopei Municipal Public Security Bureau is a unit which had been seriously thwarted and sabotaged by the gang of four's Anhwei agent and had a lot of problems. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the bureau's lids were clamped down for a year. In accordance with the instruction of the provincial CCP Committee and with the strong help of the provincial Public Security Bureau, provincial and municipal work teams have been stationed at the municipal Public Security Bureau. They boldly mobilized the masses to wage a people's war in a big way, thus lifting the lids and shocking the whole municipality."

The municipal CCP Committee held a rally to popularize its experiences. "At the same time, the municipal CCP Committee organized three work teams and liaison teams. The three teams led by three deputy party secretaries went to the disaster-ridden municipal Organization Department, the Hofei Iron and Steel Company and the municipal (?Fang) Management Bureau. They deeply mobilized the masses to lift the lids. Due to strong leadership and effective measures, these backward units have caught up and quickly created a new situation of great order, promoting work at high speed and thus further promoting the progress of the whole municipality's work concerning exposure, criticism and investigation and promoting great order at high speed."

I. 18 May 78

G 2

PRC
EAST REGION

"The Hefei Municipal CCP Committee's recent analysis revealed: At present, a few backward units must continue to organize forces to grasp the campaign through to the end and must tangibly solve their problems. As for those units which have basically completed their investigation work, they must organize reinvestigation, must not miss anyone and completely eradicate evil."

ANHWEI RALLY EXPOSES DEEDS OF TWO REACTIONARIES

HK171002Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Summary] "On 5 May the leadership group for rectifying the party and work style of the provincial industry and communications system held a rally to furiously expose and criticize the reactionary deeds of (Chen Ko-hua) of the provincial Metallurgical Bureau and (Chin Hsin-hsiang) of the provincial Petrochemical Bureau in taking the gang of four's reactionary stand and viciously attacking proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. The rally dealt with the two people in a strict and lenient way respectively according to their attitudes toward admitting their mistakes. It has been decided that (Chen Ko-hua), who committed serious crimes in sabotaging movements, in breaking the law and in taking revenge, is to be discharged from the party, detained according to law and continuously investigated. At the rally it was announced that (Chin Hsin-hsiang), who has profoundly examined his errors, has a comparatively better attitude toward admitting mistakes and has been sincere in repenting, should be estranged from the masses for screening and be given a disciplinary demerit. The rally commended Comrade (Lin Hsiang-ssu) for his revolutionary spirit of daring to struggle against the bad people and events."

Some 1,300 staff and workers of the provincial industry and communications system took part in the rally. The comrades of the province's metallurgical and petrochemical bureaus profoundly exposed and criticized the reactionary deeds of (Chen Ko-hua) and (Chin Hsin-hsiang).

The demonic (Chen Ko-hua) has been consistently reactionary. "He joined the "five-struggle" organization during the early stage of the Great Cultural Revolution. He always listened to the broadcasts of enemy stations and spread revolutionary public opinion. He viciously attacked the Great Cultural Revolution which was personally launched and led by Chairman Mao and opposed great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou. He attacked wise leader Chairman Hua and respected and beloved Vice Chairman Teng. (Chen Ko-hua) also shamelessly lavished praise on newborn bourgeois element Wang Hung-wen. His crimes are many."

"The comrades noted in their criticism that (Chin Hsin-hsiang), a worker of the province's Petrochemical Research Institute, also committed very serious errors. It is imperative to thoroughly criticize him. He spread reactionary public opinion attacking the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation and Chairman Mao's revolutionary diplomatic line on various occasions between June 1976 and April 1977. Even after the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four in one blow in October 1976, he still did not change his stand and he has continuously spread reactionary public opinion. He should have been strictly dealt with. However, during the period when he was estranged from the masses for screening, he seriously examined his errors and made a clean break with the past. He deeply understood his errors and was willing to repent. Thus, he has been forgiven by the masses. The leadership group for rectifying the party and work style of the province's industry and communications system has decided after serious investigation that he is to be handled leniently."

I. 18 May 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

FOOCHOW PARTY CONGRESS ELECTS TSAI LIANG-CHENG

HK171338Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 May 78 HK

[Text] The Fourth Foochow Municipal CCP Congress was held 26-30 April. The congress elected the Fourth Foochow Municipal CCP Committee and delegates to the third provincial party congress. Tsai Liang-cheng was elected first secretary of the municipal party committee at the first plenum of the fourth municipal CCP Committee which was held after the convocation of the congress. Teng Chao was elected secretary of the municipal party committee. Chao Tsung-hsin, (Yang Pu) and (Liu I) were elected deputy secretaries and (Yang Pu) was elected secretary of the Disciplinary Examination Committee of the municipal party committee. On behalf of the previous municipal party committee, Comrade Tsai Liang-cheng delivered a work report at the congress which was seriously discussed and unanimously approved.

FUKIEN COMPLETES TRANSPLANTING EARLY RICE, TENDS CROPS

HK170908Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Summary] The cadres and people in the countryside throughout the province have overcome wet and bad weather and basically completed the transplanting of early rice before 5 May. The province has transplanted an early rice on 11 million mou of land, accounting for 93 percent of the transplantation plan; overfulfilled the sugarcane and peanut transplantation plans and transplanted soybeans on 470,000 mou of land, miscellaneous grains on 70,000 mou of land and potatoes on 40,000 mou of land.

"Implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC and deeply conducting the 'one criticism, two blows and three rectification' movement are the reasons for the success in spring farming. Since March, various localities throughout our province have had continuous wet weather and low temperatures. The duration of such weather, the abundance of rain and the shortage of sunshine is rare. As a result, the growth of seedlings has been seriously affected, overripe early rice seedlings have been discovered in some localities and the season has been delayed by about 7 to 10 days as compared with last year.

"The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees have paid great attention to this year's early rice production and have called on the people throughout the province to immediately and urgently take actions to combat wet weather and low temperatures in order to win a complete victory in spring farming. The province, prefectures and counties have organized a large number of cadres to go to the frontline to study the documents of the Fifth NPC, to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, to deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at capitalist forces and to participate in spring farming together with the cadres of communes and production brigades and the people."

During spring farming, various localities throughout the province have implemented the policy of "to each according to his work and more pay for more work." As a result, the activism of the masses of commune members has been mobilized. The province mobilized 6,887,000 people to work in spring farming. During spring farming, various localities have also grasped scientific farming and early rice experimental fields. At present, various localities are striving to do a good job of field management of early rice.

KIANGSI COUNTY HANDLES FALSE CASE AGAINST HSIA YANG-CHUN

HK171308Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee and the Hsinchien County CCP Committee recently dealt strictly with the case of (Wei Po-hsiang), former member of the Standing Committee of the Hsinchien County CCP Committee and secretary of the (Liufu) commune party committee and other people who exploited their posts and power, made false political accusations, dealt blows at and took revenge against (Hsia Yang-chun), a worker of the

I. 18 May 78

G 4

PRC
EAST REGION

(Liufu) commune's agricultural machinery factory. The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee has approved the report of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee on the strict handling of the case and has made an announcement to the whole province.

"In the struggle to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, (Hsia Yang-chun) and other workers of an agricultural machinery factory of (Liufu) commune in Hsinchien County discussed and exposed the issue of (Wei Po-hsiang), member of the Standing Committee of the County CCP Committee and secretary of the commune CCP Committee who supported the so-called going against the tide and [words indistinct] during the period of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius and had important contacts with the gang of four's close followers in our province, including close contacts with and reinstatement of the gang of four's accomplices in Nanchang Municipality, and vainly attempted to set up an alliance of attack and defense when the four pests were running rampant.

"After the work team sent by the commune to the agricultural machinery factory learned that (Hsia Yang-chun) had filed suit against (Wei Po-hsiang) to the upper level, it reported the situation to (Wei Po-hsiang). (Wei Po-hsiang), along with his close friend, (Wu Hsi-wei), member of the commune party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, directly instructed (Chou Hsing-yuan), leader of the work team, (Huan Cheng-chiang), secretary of the party branch of the agricultural machinery factory, and others to check up on the people who filed the suit and on the suit itself. They also contacted the people concerned and questioned them about the suit."

"During the investigation, (Chou Hsing-yuan) and (Huan Cheng-chiang) illegally meted out various kinds of physical punishment to (Hsia Yang-chun) in order to obtain confessions from him. They also forced other people to give false evidence concerning (Hsia Yang-chun's) so-called reactionary public opinion on (?attack) leading comrades. Comrade (Hsia Yang-chun) was slandered as an active counterrevolutionary. He was locked up in a room of the commune's agricultural machinery factory quarters for 33 days. Armed militiamen were sent there to keep watch on him round the clock.

"(Wei Po-hsiang) read and revised the so-called materials on the case of an active counter-revolutionary which were written by (Hsia Yang-chun) three times. He also instructed (Chou Hsing-yuan) not to report the positive materials of (Hsia Yang-chun) to the upper level. He finally submitted the revised materials to the upper level without discussion by the party committee. He won the approval of the county and municipal public security bureaus by cheating them and detained (Hsia Yang-chun) for investigation for 84 days.

"Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee attached great importance to the case after it was exposed by the masses. They immediately instructed the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee and Hsinchien County CCP Committee to carefully investigate and deal with the case.

"Under the direct leadership of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee, the Hsinchien County CCP Committee set up an investigation group and conducted meticulous and penetrating investigation. It was proved that Comrade (Hsia Yang-chun's) exposure of the problems of (Wei Po-hsiang) and the public reaction are facts. (Wei Po-hsiang's) and other people's slander of Comrade (Hsia Yang-chun) by accusing him of attacking the central leading comrades, constitutes completely false political accusations, dealing blows and taking revenge, and is a serious case violating law and discipline."

The Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee agreed with the Hsinchien County party committee that (Wei Po-hsiang), former member of the Standing Committee of the Hsinchien County party committee and secretary of the (Liufu) commune party committee and others committed serious errors in the 11th line struggle. (Wei Po-hsiang) has still denied responsibility and his attitude toward admitting his mistakes has been very poor since exposure of the false case. It has been decided that he is to be dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party, discharged from the party, arrested and dealt with according to the law.

(Wu Hsi-wei), member of the (Liufu) commune CCP Committee and vice chairman of the commune Revolutionary Committee, committed the error of violating law and discipline before. He was seriously warned by the party and was dismissed from the post of secretary of the commune party committee. He is directly responsible for the present case. His attitude toward admitting his mistakes has been very poor since the false case was discovered. It has been decided that he is to be dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party, discharged from the party, arrested and dealt with according to the law.

(Huan Cheng-chiang), secretary of the party branch of the (Liufu) commune's agricultural machinery factory and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, bore grudges against Comrade (Hsia Yang-chun) who put forward his criticism and suggestions during the investigation. He personally took action to obtain confessions by compulsion and forced others to give false evidence. He is one of the major offenders in dealing blows at and taking revenge against (Hsia Yang-chun). His attitude toward admitting his mistakes has been bad since the false case was discovered. It has been decided that he is to be dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the party, discharged from the party, arrested and dealt with according to the law.

(Chou Hsing-yuan), cadre of the protection group of the (Liufu) commune and leader of the work team which was sent by the commune to the agricultural machinery plant, is directly involved in the case. As a protection cadre, he personally beat up people and meted out physical punishment. He has admitted his mistakes and made a clean break with the past since the false case was discovered. His attitude is comparatively good. It has been decided that he is to be discharged from the party, transferred from his protection post and that no further action will be taken against him.

(Chou Hung-hsin), responsible person of the protection group of (Liufu) commune, did not seriously investigate the case and threatened witnesses. He also misled the public security organs at the upper level in handling the case. His attitude toward admitting his mistakes has not been good enough since the false case was discovered. It has been decided that he is to be placed on probation within the party for 1 year and transferred from his protection post. Other people who committed mistakes in the case have also been dealt with. Comrade (Hsia Yang-chun) has been rehabilitated and his reputation has been restored.

KIANGSI DAILY Commentary

HK171312Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[KIANGSI DAILY commentator's article: "Support Good People, Punish Bad People"--date not given]

[Summary] "The provincial, Nanchang Municipal and Hsinchien County party committees strictly dealt with the case of (Wei Po-hsiang) and other people who exploited their posts and power to deal blows and to take revenge. In doing so, the people who violated the law and committed offenses have been punished and the reputation of the victims has been restored. The proletarian integrity has been upheld, the socialist legal system strengthened and the rights of the people protected.

We must strictly handle the criminal behavior of exploiting the post and power, making false political accusations, dealing blows and taking revenge.

"The new constitution which was passed by the Fifth NPC is the general principle for embarking on a new Long March during the new period and an effective weapon for protecting the people's rights and for struggling against all kinds of behavior which violate law and discipline. While studying and publicizing the general task, we must strengthen the studying and publicizing of the new constitution and the education on the socialist legal system"

The case of (Wei Po-hsiang) also shows that exposing and criticizing the gang of four is an acute class struggle. The phenomenon of clamping down the lid and suppressing the masses still exist in some places and units in their struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The behavior of (Wei Po-hsiang) and others of dealing blows and taking revenge is not unique. Leading cadres of these places and units must learn a lesson from the case of (Wei Po-hsiang) and must definitely not repeat (Wei Po-hsiang's) mistake.

Party members and cadres must play the role of taking the lead in abiding by the party's discipline and the state's law. In particular, leading cadres at all levels must become the pace setters in abiding by the discipline and law. It is imperative to protect the people. We hope that cadres at all levels will thoroughly implement the constitution and protect and strengthen the socialist legal system. It is necessary to protect the democratic rights of the masses and to continuously promote the relations between the party and the people.

KIANGSU CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON COMBATING DROUGHT

OW180113Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] On the evening of 14 May the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee held an emergency telephone meeting on combating drought. The meeting was for the purpose of mobilizing party organizations at all levels and cadres and masses throughout this province to take immediate action and go all out to fight a people's war to combat drought, publicize the general task in the new period, grasp well the fight against drought, grasp the four summer farming tasks and strive to reap a bumper harvest in agricultural production this year through concerted efforts.

Attending the telephone meeting were principal leading comrades of various prefectures, municipalities and counties and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade Hu Hung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: Since the beginning of this spring, Huaibei [5947 0007] and other areas of this province have suffered from serious drought. Rainfall over the past 2 months was way below average. Now is the period for large-scale wheat growing and rice transplanting. The drought has seriously affected summer-ripening crops, seriously endangered the growth of cotton and corn and seriously hampered the transplanting of early rice. The fight against the drought has become an urgent task.

The meeting called on various localities to further mobilize the masses to struggle hard through self-reliance, give full play to the revolutionary spirit of the Tachai people in fighting drought, use both modern and indigenous methods and fight the battle against drought through concerted efforts in order to reap a bumper harvest this year.

1. Party committees at various levels, especially in areas seriously hit by drought, should now give the fight priority over all other tasks, mobilize immediately and go all out in combating it. At present, we should take the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, use the dissemination of the general task as the motivating force and consider the four summer farming tasks and the fight against drought as the most important tasks and the implementation of the party's rural policy as a key issue in carrying out our work in the rural areas.

2. It is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses to fight drought through their own efforts, use both modern and indigenous methods and go all out in fighting a people's war against drought.

At present, the most important thing is to increase water sources. To overcome the water shortage in northern Kiangsu, the provincialal CCP Committee has decided to use water-pumping, drawing and damming methods. The Chiangtu Pumping Station should do its utmost and operate 24 hours a day, while those manning the various floodgates along the Yangtze River should work hard to draw water from the river and raise the water level of various tributaries in the Lihsiaho [5937 0007 3109] area and the various floodgates along the coastal areas should all be closed to hold water in the Lihsiaho area.

The cadres and masses in the Hsuhuai area should launch great efforts to sink wells. One additional well could protect the seedlings of 100 mou of farmland.

3. It is necessary to reasonably adjust the distribution of crops according to developments in the drought situation, production season and other specific conditions. Crops in Huaipai area should be planted according to available water resources. Because there is little water in Hungtse and Loma Lakes and rainfall may be scarce in May and June, the ability to divert water from these two lakes to the Huaipai area is quite limited. With such limitations, we can only plant more upland rice. According to past experience, upland rice can be grown in areas that normally grow paddy rice. The amount of water needed for 1 mou of paddy rice can be used for 20 mou of upland rice.

4. Cadres at various levels should go to the grassroots level and take part in and lead the struggle against drought. All trades and professions should vigorously support the struggle, since the national emergency telephone conference on combating drought that was held by the state council in late April, many leading cadres have gone to the grassroots level to lead the masses in fighting the drought. More than 40,000 cadres and more than 5.4 million people are fighting on the frontline against the drought in this province.

The meeting concluded: The situation in the province's countryside is now quite good. Guided by the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and spurred on by the general task, the cadres and masses have whipped up their revolutionary enthusiasm for socialism to an unprecedented level, the party's rural economic policies are being carried out, various production measures are being firmly implemented, a bumper harvest of summer-ripening crops is in sight and the condition of transplanted early autumn crops is quite satisfactory.

We must do our best to promote this year's agricultural production and make still greater contributions to implement the general task and build China into a modern and powerful socialist state.

I. 18 May 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CREATING ORDER IN COMMUNICATIONS

HK160804Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference in Changsha on straightening out communications in the province. The conference was attended by responsible persons of all prefectures and municipalities and some counties who are in charge of safety in production, directors and comrades concerned with public security bureaus, communications bureaus, agricultural machinery bureaus and responsible persons of railway and shipping departments who are in charge of safety in production. The conference was also attended and addressed by leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Other speakers included responsible comrades of the provincial Public Security Bureau, provincial Communications Bureau and provincial Agricultural Machinery Bureau.

The conference reviewed and analyzed the situation of traffic safety in the province and looked into and worked out the tasks and measures for straightening out communications. The conference held: "During the past few years, the gang of four did their utmost to incite anarchism. They disordered people's thinking and the effective traffic management system. They caused a serious catastrophe in traffic safety. Traffic safety is closely linked with people's production and livelihood and closely connected with socialist revolution and construction. Party committees at all levels and every leading comrade must have a highly developed sense of political responsibility, give free rein to the masses and fight a people's war of straightening out traffic order. They must put traffic in good order as soon as possible and guarantee traffic safety."

The conference held: "To straighten out traffic order, we must have great determination. Party committees at all levels must assign a leading comrade to personally grasp traffic safety, restore traffic safety committees at all levels, put them on a sound basis and strengthen leadership over traffic safety work. It is essential to restore the regulation and system of safety, put them on a sound basis and strictly implement them. It is necessary to lay stress on straightening out traffic order in places and units where traffic is disorderly and accidents occur frequently. We must strengthen regular traffic management."

The conference stressed that it is imperative to begin safety emulation in the course of straightening out traffic order and units and individuals must be commended for producing good results in traffic work.

HUNAN PEOPLE'S COURTS PUBLICIZE NEW CONSTITUTION

HK160806Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] Since the proclamation of the new constitution, people's courts at all levels in Hunan have regarded study and publicity of the new constitution as a cardinal task. Leading cadres have personally publicized it and organized the judicial cadres and policemen to study it assiduously.

The middle-level people's courts in Chenchou and Changte prefectures have held meetings of their presidents and divisional directors. Many constitution societies have run study classes. Meanwhile, various places have used various means to carry out extensive publicity activities among the masses. Sangchi, Huitung and Chiyang constitution societies have sent work teams to go deep into basic-level communes and brigades to set up points to publicize the new constitution. Tzuhsing Constitution Society has printed the program for publicity.

I. 18 May 78

H 2

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

All people's courts in Kueiyang County have run publicity columns. (Sanfeng) People's Court in Huajung County has organized cadres, commune members and students to attend the classes on rule of law.

In accordance with the spirit of the new constitution, many courts have revised their work plans and are determined to eliminate the gang of four's remnant poison and influence. In trying cases, they have persistently observed the procedure and system of trial and laid stress on evidence, investigation and study. Obtaining confessions by compulsion is strictly forbidden. They have resolutely and seriously disposed of the typical cases of sabotaging socialist rule of law, impairing the interests of the country and people and encroaching on human rights. They have applied sanctions according to law and upheld the dignity of law. Meanwhile, they have paid particular attention to correctly handling the contradictions among the people and solving the disputes among the people. They have seriously handled people's letters and visits and protected citizens' legitimate rights.

KWANGTUNG'S '16 MEASURES' FOR RURAL AREAS REPORTED

OWL61236Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0255 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Report by NCNA correspondents Wang Chen-hua and Chen Yeh-hsien]

[Text] Canton, 12 May--In order to heal the serious "internal wounds" in rural areas caused by the "gang of four" and rapidly change the slow development of agricultural production throughout the province, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee has repeatedly conducted investigation and study and worked out 16 measures to reduce the burden of production teams and strengthen the forefront of agricultural production. These measures are warmly supported by the vast numbers of cadres and masses. The peasants praise the "Views on Reducing the Burden on Production Teams and Strengthening the Forefront of Agricultural Production (tentative draft)," ("16 measures" for short) worked out by Kwangtung provincial party committee as a people-cherishing policy to release productive forces and develop enthusiasm.

Over the past several years, due to the interference of and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the party's line and policy and people's thinking have all been disrupted. The rural "three-level system of ownership, with ownership of the production team as the basic form" has been undermined, and production teams have been randomly ordered to send out their labor forces, material resources and funds. The right of production teams to keep the initiative in their own hands has not been respected. As a result, production teams have been heavily burdened, the forefront of agricultural production has been weakened and agricultural production has remained stagnant. Some production teams have increased production, but their incomes have either not increased or even gone downhill. The peasants' enthusiasm has been seriously frustrated. This is a major reason why Kwangtung's agricultural development has been slow in the past several years.

In order to turn this tide, the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee is determined to eliminate chaos and reestablish order and implement the party's economic policies in rural areas. Since the second half of 1977, the provincial party committee has dispatched cadres to grassroots-level units to conduct investigation and study and solicit views and ideas from the cadres and people. At the beginning of this year, the provincial party committee worked out the "16 Measures" for implementation throughout the province. The "16 Measures" reaffirm that at the present stage, the rural people's communes should implement the "three-level system of ownership, with ownership of the production team as the basic form"; stress that it is essential to respect the production teams' right to keep the initiative in their own hands; and resolutely oppose "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning."

The "16 Measures" stipulate that no county, commune or brigade should, under any pretext, ask a production team for free labor and strictly prohibits randomly ordering production teams and enterprises run by communes and brigades to send out funds, grain and agricultural and sideline products. The "16 Measures" also stipulate that no one is allowed to withhold or misuse investments and state funds intended for agricultural production and construction; that all communes and brigades should keep rigid control over the grain prepared by themselves [tzu chou liang 5261 4693 9037]; that brigade cadres should correct the tendency of doing less labor but receiving more subsidiary work points; that barefoot doctors should persistently participate in collective productive labor and be given subsidiary work points in accordance with allowances for losses of working time and the fixed production quotas; that no production team's broadcasters, correspondents and study assistants should be divorced from production; and so forth.

These regulations greatly support the production teams and commune members.

In the past, some communes resorted to "using peasants like cadres" and arbitrarily transferred manpower from production teams and commune or brigade-run enterprises, thus disguising padding personnel quotas. At the same time, brigades were allowed to randomly increase the number of cadres who received fixed subsidies and establish criteria under which these cadres could receive subsidiary work points. Now communes are no longer permitted to disguise their increases in personnel quotas. The number of cadres in each brigade who receive fixed subsidies must be approved by congresses of commune members, reviewed by the commune party committee and ratified by the county party committee. A particularly large brigade may increase the number of work points given to a cadre who is eligible for fixed subsidies only after approval is obtained from the county party committee; however, the maximum number of work points to be given annually to a cadre as fixed subsidies is limited to 120 workdays. Brigade cadres who don't fit into the aforementioned category may be given subsidiary work points for their working time in the fields.

A brigade party branch secretary may not spend more than 40 days each year attending meetings or study classes sponsored by the commune; the limit for other cadres should be lower than the secretary's. When brigade cadres are asked to attend meetings sponsored by government organizations at or above county level, subsidies used for this purpose should be provided by the sponsors.

The practice of some counties and communes of arbitrarily assigning teachers to jobs other than teaching and using educational funds for purposes other than education must be resolutely corrected; thus, the burdens of production teams will be reduced. The number of public school teachers who are lost through natural attrition should be replaced correspondingly, according to state regulations. No unit is allowed to assign public school teachers to jobs other than teaching or transfer them to other locations in order to perform another kind of work. No state funds which are meant to subsidize public schools are allowed to be used for any other purpose. Efforts should be made to tap potential wherever possible in order to reduce the number of teachers of people-run schools.

When news of the "16 Measures" reached each production team and household, the commune members wildly cheered and scurried about to tell everyone the news. They said: The "gang of four" had restricted the peasants and so tightly choked the production teams that they couldn't breathe. Now that the gang's pernicious influence has been eliminated, an unreasonable burden has been removed from our shoulders and we feel much lighter on our feet. We now can build socialism in a big way.

I. 18 May 78

H 4

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In order to thoroughly implement the "16 Measures," all party organizations have held special meetings to unify their ideas and put these measures into effect, one by one. The Swatow prefectural party committee has organized 304 survey teams, comprised of more than 1,400 cadres, to investigate the production teams' burdens. It has set forth a personal example by immediately correcting all practices that don't conform with the "16 Measures." In addition, it has resolutely abolished "local policies" and corrected the erroneous practice of arbitrarily requisitioning manpower, funds and agricultural products from the production teams. Since the beginning of the year, this prefecture has discovered that more than 30,000 people had been overrequisitioned from the production teams; it has now corrected this situation. It has also transferred more than 1,000 teachers from the work teams back to their original schools, and reduced the number of teachers of people-run schools. At the same time, it has reduced the number of commune staff members not included in the personnel quotas so as to lighten the production teams' burdens. The prefecture has given hundreds of thousands of yuan obtained from the profits of county-commune enterprises to the production teams in order to compensate for the manpower that has already been requisitioned.

Working in selected rural areas, responsible comrades of the Meih sien prefectural party committee have investigated the unreasonable burdens of production teams and discovered that communes and brigades have unreasonably requisitioned grain from production teams under numerous pretexts, thus greatly affecting the distribution of grain rations among commune members. The prefectural party committee has conscientiously dealt with this problem by regarding it as an important issue and reducing the amount of grain which communes and brigades requisitioned under various pretexts. As a result, the prefecture's amount of grain for year-end distribution among commune members in 1977 increased by more than 140 million catties.

By correcting erroneous practices, Kaochow County has reduced the number of its non-productive personnel, including broadcasters, health personnel, people-run school teachers and study assistants who were completely or partially divorced from production, by more than 4,000. This action alone has reduced the production teams' grain burden by more than 2.18 million catties and their cash expenditures by more than 720,000 yuan.

Since the initial implementation of the "16 Measures," the provincial party committee has continued to solicit the opinions of party committees, cadres at basic-level units and the masses; it has earnestly studied these measures and repeatedly revised them. It has also revised its concrete regulations concerning the budgets of fulltime farmland capital construction teams, personnel quotas of communes and requisitioning of production teams' manpower by the communes and brigades, in order to have the "16 Measures" further conform to actual conditions, achieve greater unity in peoples' thinking at all levels throughout the province and more concertedly enforce these measures.

As the "16 Measures" are being enforced, some cadres, including some rural leaders in Kwangtung Province, have failed to emancipate their minds because of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four's" sham leftist and truly rightist revisionist line. As a result, they still do not adequately understand the importance of the "16 Measures." They set policy implementation against the energetic building of socialism. They think that they cannot carry out farmland capital construction boldly and in a big way without practicing "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning"; others pit the policy of respecting the production teams' right to self-determination against fulfillment of the tasks assigned by higher levels, thinking that implementation of this policy will prevent them from fulfilling those tasks set forth by higher levels; still others set respect for the production teams' right to self-determination against party leadership, believing that if the production teams' right to self-determination is emphasized then party leadership will be weakened. In short, they worry about one thing or another.

I. 18 May 78

H 5

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In order to help these comrades overcome their erroneous ideas and remove obstacles, the provincial party committee has done a great deal of work since the beginning of this year. Its responsible comrades have led work teams in going to basic-level units where they carry out meticulous ideological work so that the "16 measures" are firmly grasped. At the same time, NANFANG DAILY has also published successive articles to forcefully propagate throughout the province the "Regulations Governing the Work of People's Communes (Revised Draft)" and the "16 Measures," formulated by the provincial party committee, so as to heighten the cadres' and the masses' awareness of the importance of carrying out these policies and restore all these rural economic policies that have been proved effective through years of practice.

The provincial party committee recently issued another circular urging all party committees to thoroughly carry out the "16 Measures" as the central task in eliminating the "gang of four's" pernicious influence and rapidly developing agricultural production throughout the province to achieve good results.

KWANGTUNG DETAILS NEW PIG PROCUREMENT POLICIES

HK150922Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 14 May 78 HK

[Text] In order to do better at taking account of the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, further mobilize the socialist activism of the communes, production teams and the peasant masses, implement the principle of actively developing collective pig raising and continuing to encourage the peasants to raise pigs, and stimulate a high speed development of pig raising in Kwangtung, the provincial Revolutionary Committee recently decided to readjust the policies on pig procurement and remuneration. The cadres and masses have welcomed these policies. Many of them have demanded further explanation of the specific policy regulations. For this reason, a responsible comrade of the provincial departments concerned has answered reporters' questions on the readjustment of the policies on pig procurement and remuneration.

1. What major adjustments have been made in the province's procurement policies? What is the advantage of the readjusted policies for pig raising by the collectives and the peasants on the communes?

The major readjustment in the pig procurement policy is that the previous system of having procurement quotas assigned for porkers and selling 40 percent of the meat and retaining 40 percent of the meat has been changed to having procurement quotas assigned for porkers and selling 50 percent and retaining 50 percent of the meat. Thus, the collectives and peasants selling porkers to the state retain 10 percent more of the meat than previously.

2. In the readjusted pig procurement policy, is the method of assigning procurement quotas to the production teams and making them responsible for fulfilling them still in effect?

Due to imbalances in development of pig production, various places have encountered difficulties in carrying out the method of assigning procurement quotas to the production teams and making them responsible for fulfilling them. Now, the provincial Revolutionary Committee has decided to abolish this method and put into effect the policy of assigning procurement quotas for porkers and selling 50 percent and retaining 50 percent of the meat, whether the pigs are raised collectively by the production teams or by the individual peasants. The 50 percent sold is the state quota.

3. After abolishing the method of assigning porker procurement quotas to the production teams and making them responsible for fulfilling them, is the practice of assigning production teams and peasants to raise pigs still in effect?

1. 18 May 78

H 6

PRC

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

In order to promote pig raising and insure the fulfillment of the state pig procurement quota, in accordance with historical customs in the province, the production teams must specifically formulate pig development plans in the light of the plans handed down level by level by the stage. The production teams must launch the masses, adopt the method self-assessment and public discussion, and rationally arrange and implement the plans for assigning pig raising to the peasant households.

4. Can the commune and production team collectives and the individual peasants sell in the rural trade markets that portion of the meat which they retain?

If the collectives and the peasants have more pork than they can eat from the meat which retain, they can sell it to the state, or they can hand it over to the meat market to sell it for them, or they can take it to sell at the rural trade markets. However, they are strictly forbidden to engage in resale business or speculation.

5. What are the new regulations on the standard of remuneration in the readjusted policy on remuneration for pig procurement?

Sixty catties of rice are awarded for every 120 catties--gross weight--of the 50 percent of the meat sold to the state by the collective or the peasant. If the portion of meat they retain is sold to the state, in the case of the collective, for every 120 catties of meat--gross weight, apart from 60 catties of rice, 36 catties of nitrogenous fertilizer will also be awarded, or else the procurement price of the meat can be increased by 50 percent; the production team can choose which it wants. In the case of the peasant, if the meat is sold to the state, the procurement price will be raised by 50 percent. The peasant will not be awarded chemical fertilizer.

6. Is the same remuneration awarded for selling different strains of large pigs to the state?

In order to encourage the collective and the peasant to raise large pigs, whatever the strain of pig, procurement price will be raised by 6 percent for large pigs weighing more than 140 catties, in addition to the remuneration laid down by the regulations.

7. To what units and individuals is the readjusted pig procurement and remuneration policy applicable, apart from the production teams and the peasants? What different regulations are there?

The policy of assigning procurement quotas for porkers is also applicable to commune and brigade piggeries. Apart from retaining a small amount for their own consumption, state agricultural and forestry farms, grain, oil and subsidiary foodstuff processing plants and breweries should sell all the pigs they raise to the state. The policy is also applicable to pigs raised by urban residents and workers and dependents of state agricultural and forestry farms. No procurement quotas for pigs are assigned to organs, PLA units, factories, mines, schools and hospitals which raise pigs themselves. However, they should sell their surplus to the state, and are forbidden to sell it at the rural trade markets.

I. 18 May 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

J 1

MA LI ATTENDS KWEICHOW LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

HK180245Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference in Kweiyang from 3 to 10 May on work concerning one criticism and two blows. Over 1,000 people attended the conference, including major responsible comrades of all party committees at prefetural and municipal levels, major responsible comrades of the provincial departments, committees and bureaus, and responsible comrades of all mines, factories and enterprises run by the province and of various counties, municipalities and districts. Attending the conference were Ma Li, Su Kang, Hsu Chien-sheng, Li Ting-kuei and Chen Hsing-keng, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee.

At the end of October last year, the provincial CCP Committee held a provincial on-the-spot meeting in Huishui County on energetically grasping major and important cases of embezzlement, theft and profiteering. It introduced and popularized Huishui County's and the Huishui papermill's experiences in grasping the major and important cases, thus greatly promoting the provincial two blows movement. Following the Huishui on-the-spot meeting, the province exposed a number of major and important cases and arrested a number of embezzlers, grafters and profiteers, thus hitting hard at the gang of four's [words indistinct].

During discussions at the conference, everyone held that the two blows movement in the previous period provided important experiences for the next step. These experiences can be summed up as follows:

1. The key to success of the movement lies in the party committee's unity in thinking and its strengthened leadership.
2. The two blows movement must be closely integrated with the struggle to expose, criticize and investigate the gang of four. They must be grasped as a unified mass movement.
3. Boldly mobilizing the masses and waging a people's war guarantee victory in the two blows movement.
4. Energetically grasping major and important cases is a vital link in carrying out the movement.
5. The two blows movement is a powerful motive force for promoting the movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, for promoting the mass movement in finance and trade to learn from Taching and Tachai, and for constantly promoting industrial and agricultural production.

In accordance with the experiences introduced at the conference, Comrade Ma Li delivered an important speech. He gave the following opinions on the next step's work.

1. It is necessary to strengthen leadership. He said: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have issued clear-cut instructions on carrying out the two blows movement. Masses of cadres and people have made their demands with a keen sense of urgency. The key to launching the movement strongly lies in leadership at all levels. Most leading groups in this province have taken a correct approach to the two blows movement and have gradually deepened their understanding of it. However problems remain. A few leading cadres have underestimated the gravity of these problems, placed the two blows movement in opposition to production and work tasks, and done a very ineffective job of leadership. With trepidation, some leading cadres fear verdicts on 1 year's movement may be reversed 3 years later and so they dare not boldly lead the movement.

Some leaders have their own shortcomings: their own hands are not too clean or their backs are burdened with ideological loads, so they lead the movement sluggishly.

Principal members of some leading groups have serious problems. In order to protect themselves, they frantically clamped down lids, suppressed the masses and even attacked and took revenge on the masses for exposing problems. We must adopt effective measures to solve existing problems and to eliminate obstacles. Regarding those with historical problems, they must strengthen study, penetrate reality, investigate and study, heed the views of the masses, change their own attitude, stand in the van of the movement and actively lead it. Regarding those whose hands are not too clean, they must follow the example of the three great publicities, actively "wash their hands and take a bath," cast off mental burdens, go to the frontline without any mental burdens and take the initiative in leading the movement. Regarding those leading persons who have serious problems and hinder the movement, upper level leading organs must continue to discover the reasons and actively adopt organizational measures to conduct investigations at all levels. Regarding those units which have faced serious problems and failed to launch the movement, upper level party committees must send work teams to help them. The two blows movement is a rigorous test of all leading cadres, and they must withstand the test. They must be promoters of the two blows movement and must not be shirkers.

We must continue to popularize at all levels the example of secretaries at the front-line. We must penetrate reality, investigate and study, grasp models and constantly sum up experiences. We must tangibly master leadership over the movement. We must constantly watch out for schemes by class enemies and bourgeois factional forces, to stab in the back, create confusion and sabotage the two blows movement. In a timely way, we must remove interference from all sides, particularly the interference of bourgeois factionalism, so the movement can develop robustly along the correct path.

2. It is necessary to boldly mobilize the masses and strongly fight a people's war. Comrade Ma Li said: The key to genuine mobilization of the masses lies in the leadership's success in gaining their trust. In order to gain the trust of the masses, leaders must take concrete action to clarify their stand and attitude toward the two blows movement. They must be determined to carry this struggle through to the end. They must truly support the masses in struggling against evil-doers and deeds. They must dare to touch the tiger's tail. Leading cadres who have made mistakes must dare to take the initiative in conducting self-criticism and side with the masses. The masses can eliminate their apprehensions, continue to act, whip up a new upsurge in exposing and create a powerful revolutionary force so long as the leadership enjoys their trust.

In launching the two blows movement, all units must spend a certain time organizing cadres and people to conscientiously study the general task for the new period, the new constitution, Chairman Mao's instructions on the struggle against the three evils and the five evils, and Chairman Hua's and the party Central Committee's instructions on unfolding the two blows movement so as to raise their understanding and master the weapons.

Mass rallies must be held and major responsible comrades must make mobilization reports to such rallies so as to clarify their attitude, clearly explain policy and boldly mobilize the masses to expose and accuse people who have engaged in embezzlement, theft and profiteering to voluntarily confess.

We must hold study classes of all types and widely set up boxes for accusatory letters. Party committees must assign trustworthy persons who also enjoy the masses' trust to take charge of the boxes for these letters.

We must carefully conduct work concerning personnel from backward basic-level units. We must support and protect the masses who dare to expose problems. We must resolutely punish those people who engage in revenge. We must hold action rallies to criticize and struggle against persons guilty of serious embezzlement, theft and profiteering, publicly try, sentence and handle them, so as to promote uprightness, attack noxious influences, and support masses of cadres and people.

We must implement the method of integrating the mass movement with special teams. We must recognize problems exposed by the masses one by one. We must select persons who take a firm and clear-cut stand, maintain an upright work style, have clean hands, understand policies and behave in a trustworthy way to take charge of work concerning special cases. We must organize personnel in charge of special cases to study party policies and undergo necessary training to improve the standard of handling cases. We must make full use of the roles of the trade union, CYL, Women's Federation, militia and other mass organizations in the two blows movement.

3. It is necessary to energetically grasp major and important cases. Comrade Ma Li pointed out: During this two blows movement we must energetically grasp major and important cases from beginning to end, put politics in the forefront and have a clear understanding of the orientation of the major attack. Regarding cases of major proportions, cases of great impact and cases with very complicated problems, we must integrate urban with rural areas, higher with lower levels, attack from within and without, concentrate our attack and make a breakthrough at key points. We must print and distribute materials concerning major and important cases and mobilize the masses to discuss them. We must hold mass rallies to publicly pass sentences on major and important cases and mobilize the masses to discuss them. We must hold mass rallies to publicly pass sentences on major and important cases so as to frighten and disintegrate enemies, educate and inspire the masses and deepen the development of the two blows movement.

4. It is necessary to conscientiously implement party policies. Comrade Ma Li said: In conducting the two blows movement, we must strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions, help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack. Taking accuracy as the main point, we must surely and relentlessly attack active revolutionaries, criminals and major embezzlers, grafters and profiteers. We must attack those new-born bourgeois elements who oppose socialist revolution, hinder socialist construction, seriously sabotage socialist public ownership, embezzle social wealth and break the law.

Regarding major embezzlers, thieves and profiteers who have committed serious offences and taken evil attitudes, some must be given political labels and some put under public surveillance and sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term according to law. Regarding those who have committed serious offences causing very serious consequences, they must receive severe or capital punishment. Regarding those who have done a good job of making confessions, actively exposed and voluntarily made restitution, and voluntarily resigned from office, they can be given lenient treatment or be exempted from criminal punishment. Regarding those who have committed ordinary crimes of embezzlement, theft, profiteering, cheating and accepting graft, we must seriously criticize and educate them, raise their consciousness and make them "wash their hands and take a bath" so they can voluntarily make restitution, cast off mental burdens and join in the struggle without any burdens. We must attach importance to politics, investigation and study and strictly forbid extorting confessions or believing such confessions.

5. It is necessary to persistently and simultaneously undertake rectification and correction of mistakes. Comrade Ma Li stressed: In unfolding the two blows movement, we must conduct education in the party's basic line among masses of cadres and people. We must make full use of the exposed sabotage activities of class enemies and use the attacks of capitalist forces as materials for learning by negative example.

I. 18 May 78

J 4

PRC
SOUTHWEST REGION

In accordance with the spirit of the Fifth NPC and in the light of problems exposed by the two blows movement, we must strengthen various rectification work, especially rectifying leading groups, conscientiously improve leadership work style and implement the provincial CCP Committee's decision on tangibly improving leadership work style.

Comrades who attended the conference conscientiously discussed Comrade Ma Li's important speech. They all said: We must conscientiously implement the spirit of this conference, immediately take action, boldly mobilize the masses, wage a thorough people's war, unfold the two blows movement on a grand scale and fiercely attack sabotage by class enemies and capitalist forces. We will not call off the battle until complete victory is won.

KWEICHOW DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT

HK180318Y Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Unfold the Two Blows Movement on a Grand Scale"--date not given]

[Excerpts] In order to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end, we must be determined to grasp the two blows movement and thoroughly smash the gang of four's social foundation. Failing to do well in grasping this link is equivalent to cutting weeds without removing the roots. It will certainly become a stumbling block on the new Long March.

This province is one which was seriously interfered with and sabotaged by the gang of four. For many years the gang, their black ace generals in Kweichow and their bourgeois factional cohorts promoted the gang's counterrevolutionary ultra-rightist revisionist line, confused the proletarian tendency and greatly undermined the socialist foundation. Because of their connivance, support and protection, sabotage by class enemies and attacks by capitalist forces were very active. Some embezzlers, grafters and profiteers unscrupulously worked in collusion both from within and without, established ties both in the cities and countryside, embezzled enormous wealth from the state and collectives and seriously disrupted socialist public ownership.

All organs at or above county level, including townships, factories, mines and enterprises, must unfold the two blows movement on a grand scale this month. Regarding those comrades who have made mistakes, including serious ones, we must implement the policy of learning from past failures to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient.

A great upsurge in the two blows movement will soon be created. The masses expect much of the movement. We must and can fulfill their expectations. Through this struggle, we must advance by leaps and bounds toward the target of grasping the key link in running Kweichow and achieving great success in 3 years.

BRIEFS

YUNNAN DROUGHT--Kunming, 10 May--People of all nationalities in Yunnan Province are taking emergency action to fight against spring drought and protect seedlings of various crops in order to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year. The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular calling on cadres and masses to consider the fight against drought their central task. It also held a telephone conference recently to stress the importance of doing a good job in solving difficulties caused by the drought. Cadres and masses in the province are improving irrigation work. Commercial departments have also increased the supply of fertilizers for rural areas.
[Peking NCPA Domestic Service in Chinese 0133 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

I. 18 May 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

WANG EN-MAO ADDRESS KIRIN SCIENCE CONFERENCE

SK150845Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 13 May 78 SK

[Text of speech by Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, at "concluding session" of a provincial science conference in Changchun on 3 May--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: The Kirin provincial science conference has been in session for 9 days and is now drawing to a successful close. Guided by the line of the 11th party congress and the guidelines of the 5th NPC and the National Science Conference, and due to the concerted efforts of all representatives, staff and personnel, the conference has proceeded very well. On behalf of the Kirin provincial party committee, I extend my warm regards to this conference, an unprecedented, impressive rally on the scientific and technological front. It is a rally to further implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference and to mobilize the people, scientists and technicians throughout the province to march toward modernization of science and technology. At this conference all comrades have further studied the important speeches of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed and beloved Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference and the important report of Vice Premier Fang I. Comrade Sung Chieh-han has relayed the impressive atmosphere and guidelines of the National Science Conference and Comrade An Chih-wen has delivered a speech on responding to the great call of Chairman Hua to march toward modernization of science and technology. Representatives of more than 30 teams have also given speeches or written messages at the conference and have presented accounts of their advanced deeds and experiences.

Through sincere studies and discussions all participants have further improved their understanding, strengthened their confidence, heightened their fighting morale, boosted their working enthusiasm and clearly defined the orientation and tasks in developing scientific and technical undertakings in our province. They have unanimously and resolutely expressed the view that they will actively respond to the great call set forth by wise leader Chairman Hua on raising the standard of science and culture of the entire Chinese nation and marching toward modernization of science and technology, and that they will speedily push forward science and technology in our province and devote all wisdom and efforts to realizing the four socialist modernizations.

We believe that, through this conference, we will surely further mobilize and organize the broad masses of scientific and technical workers and the people of our province. An upsurge in marching toward modernization of science and technology will vigorously develop throughout the province and will effectively motivate all national economic undertakings in our province to leap forward.

At present, led by wise leader Chairman Hua, the entire party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the province are embarking on a new and great Long March. This new Long March is to realize the general task of the Chinese people in the new period of socialist revolution and construction, as formulated by the 11th party congress and the 5th NPC. The general task is to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experimentation and build our country into a great socialist state within this century, with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

To realize the general task for the new period is to carry out a profound, political economic, scientific and technical revolution. All spheres, from productive forces to production relations, and from the economic foundation to the superstructure, will have profound, tremendous changes. Our productive forces will be greatly strengthened and socialist production relations further developed and improved.

Our country's national economy, science and technology will advance to leading world levels, the material and cultural life of our country's people will be greatly improved, the national defense force greatly strengthened and the dictatorship of the proletariat better consolidated. Our country will project itself as a modern and powerful socialist state in the eastern part of the world and will make greater contributions to mankind. This was the behest of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou--an ideal and aspiration long cherished by countless revolutionary martyrs and people of all nationalities throughout China. All Communist Party members, cadres, workers, peasants, intellectuals and people must fully understand the great historical mission entrusted us by history, conscientiously realize the general task for the new period and strive to build a modern and powerful state in the new period.

The key to accomplishing the four modernizations of socialism lies in the modernization of science and technology. Development of modernized agriculture, industry and national defense, in the final analysis, is designed to arm all departments of our national economy and defense with the most advanced scientific technology. Without modernization of science and technology, there will be no modernization of agriculture, industry and national defence, and it will be impossible to accomplish the four modernizations. In order to swiftly improve the national economy, there must be a speedy development of science and technology.

During the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, our national economy has, in the main, greatly developed and achieved large successes. However our speed of development has not been fast enough. The backwardness of our economy has not basically changed. Due especially to the interference and sabotage of the gang, our national economy at some times in the past was at a standstill and even retrogressed. Wise leader Chairman Hua, after leading our party in smashing the gang, repeatedly stressed speeding the improvement of our national economy and pointed out this was not only an urgent economic task but also an important political one.

How can the improvement of the national economy be accelerated? It can be carried out by boosting the working enthusiasm of millions through implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and by energetically raising labor productivity, depending on the relentless search for improvement in science and technology. Lenin pointed out on many occasions that labor productivity was, in the end, the most important thing to insure the victory of the new social system. Science and technology are productive forces. The degree of development in scientific technology directly affects improved labor productivity, determines the standard of production development and has a vital bearing on accomplishment of the four modernizations.

Only when scientific and technical research precedes economic construction and when scientific and technical modernization is realized, can we accelerate improvement of the national economy, overcome economic backwardness and build our country into a modern and powerful socialist one. Only by achieving modernization of science and technology can we insure great development of social productive forces, tremendous material wealth, a decrease in manual labor and gradual elimination of differences between town and country, worker and peasant and mental and manual labor--creating conditions for a transition to communism.

Therefore achievement of modernization in science and technology at the fastest possible pace has a vital bearing on modernization of agriculture, industry and national defense, on the entire situation regarding socialist revolution and construction and on the major question of the future destiny of our state and people.

Wise leader Chairman Hua explicitly pointed out at the 5th National People's Congress that keeping pace with the rapid changes in modern science and technology and swiftly improving our country's backwardness in science and technology were indispensable, important conditions for quickly developing the national economy and strengthening the national defense force. It is necessary to focus the great attention of our entire party, army and people on this matter. We must fully recognize the important position and role of modernization of science and technology and profoundly understand its far-reaching strategic significance.

The gang of four--the vile creatures that harmed the country and the people--due to their reactionary nature and ignorance, frenziedly opposed the four modernizations and the revolution in science and technology. They ridiculously asserted: "When a satellite is launched, red flags should be lowered." They also claimed: "If the four modernizations are carried through, capitalist restoration will occur on the same day." They destroyed scientific and technological undertakings and undermined the accomplishments of the four modernizations by all possible means, aiming to overthrow the proletarian dictatorship and to restore capitalism in order to make our country return to a colonial or semicolonial status.

What they did serves as a negative example, making us appreciate more deeply that to carry out revolution in science and technology and to accomplish the four modernizations form a great task to be fulfilled in our continuous revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, and a big issue in consolidating the proletarian dictatorship and in preventing the restoration of capitalism. If we do not sufficiently understand the important significance of modernization of science and technology, not attaching importance to it, we will abandon the new Long March to accomplish the four modernizations, making great mistakes. On this issue we should raise the level of our understanding, energetically overcome our blindness and strengthen our consciousness.

Leading comrades of party committees at various levels in particular should repeatedly study and profoundly understand the important speeches made by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference so as to bring about a great growth in ideology and understanding, meet the demands of the new situation and new tasks and carry out scientific experiments conscientiously in an extensive manner--taking this as a great revolutionary movement indispensable to building a powerful socialist country. In so doing, it is necessary to fully mobilize and organize the masses of cadres and people, as we do in launching the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture, devote ourselves to this great revolutionary movement with tremendous enthusiasm and have the courage to scale the heights of science and technology.

Comrades: It is an extremely arduous and glorious present task for a great nation like China, which relatively lags behind economically and culturally, to accomplish the four modernizations--enabling the level of its science and technology to approach, equal and then surpass the advanced world level. On our path to advance, we are bound to face many difficulties and traverse new snow-covered mountains and grassland unconquered by our predecessors. However we have sufficient favorable conditions to bring about high-speed development of science and technology and to achieve the grand goal of modernizing science and technology. We should foster the confident outlook that we are bound to triumph.

Our history spanning thousands of years proves our Chinese nation contains industrious and brave people rich in wisdom and creative ability. In the past the Chinese nation has scored glorious and brilliant scientific and cultural achievements, surpassing those of other countries. But in the last 100 years, due to the aggression of imperialism and decadent feudalism, our science and technology has fallen behind. Since liberation our scientific and technological causes have continuously developed under the guidance of the revolutionary line of Chairman Mao. Some of those developments have approached or equalled advanced world levels. But due to Lin Biao, and especially due to the interference and sabotage of the gang, our country's backward science and technology have lagged behind even more and there has been a decline, in some cases, from previous levels attained.

A host of facts prove that the fundamental question in advancing modernization of science and technology pertains to a correct line. The party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua smashed the gang with one blow, carried out the great political revolution to expose and criticize them, clarified the major question of right and wrong in line and wiped out the gang's interference and sabotage. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will be comprehensively and correctly implemented. This is the basic guarantee for our country to advance science and technology and accomplish the four modernizations. We have a superior socialist system which provides favorable conditions for speedy development of science and technology. Under the unified socialist system, if we can focus the attention of the entire party and mobilize all people to engage in extensive socialist coordination, we can surely concentrate the forces of all departments, localities and even the entire country on quickly overcoming difficulties and greatly accelerating development of scientific and technical undertakings.

The reason our country can produce atomic and hydrogen bombs, launch satellites and make so many scientific and technical breakthroughs, and why our provincial science conference can present scientific and technical achievements at advanced world or domestic levels, is mainly because we have a superior socialist system and have exerted the spirit of broad socialist coordination. We should also realize our country's 900 million people, engaged in large-scale socialist construction, are acquiring a great deal of experience. Scientific and technical knowledge is gained through experimentation in the final analysis. Such experimentation will inevitably raise many new issues and provide rich new experiences. Through such experimentation, large numbers of scientific and technical achievements and outstanding scientists and technicians are bound to emerge. Such favorable conditions are unique and unparalleled in any country.

We should admit that our science and technology today is backward. But backwardness can be turned into an advanced situation. Chairman Hua said: We Chinese also have brains and hands. We are as intelligent as other people; we can do whatever foreigners can and can scale any height they can. We should also do what foreigners cannot do by scaling heights they cannot reach. We must be decisive, have high aspirations, overcome superstitions, emancipate our minds and dare to think, speak and do to enable our scientific and technical undertakings to equal advanced world ranks as soon as possible.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the kind concern and leadership of Premier Chou, scientific and technical work of our province scored some achievements during the past 20 years or so. We already have a fairly good contingent of scientists and technicians, including not only such famous and outstanding old scientists as Comrade Tang Ao-ching and Wang Ta-heng, but also a number of middle-aged and young scientific workers who are both Red and expert. We have a few scientific institutes and have established a scientific research center and experimental base area for the new emerging science and technology, which should create quite a lot of scientific and technical achievements. [paragraph continues]

We also have a large number of universities and large plants which possess fairly strong scientific research staffs. Mass scientific experimental activities have been carried out on a fairly wide basis and a number of engineers have been promoted from among worker ranks. Experts in technical revolution and innovations, scientists from among the ranks of workers, and experts in applying scientific farming methods have emerged in our province.

Of the 900 scientific and technical achievements commended in the Kirin provincial science conference, 109 were close to or equivalents of advanced world level at that time. The foundation of scientific and technical undertakings in our province is better than other fraternal provinces and municipalities throughout the country. Thus we should develop our province's science and technology more rapidly and better, and strive to make greater and better contributions to scientific and technical modernization of the state.

Comrades: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have clearly defined for us the lines, principles and policies to develop science and technology and have formulated concrete plans and measures. The main task at present is to firmly grasp and conscientiously implement them so as to fulfill the task of scientific and technical modernization.

The Kirin provincial science conference is in fact a rally to encourage genuine enthusiasm and to grasp implementation. We should work in the spirit of seizing the day and the hour in a practical way so as to advance scientific and technical undertakings in our province. We must follow the directive of wise leader Chairman Hua and persist in grasping simultaneously the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. The three great revolutionary movements form an indivisible dialectical unity.

If we do not grasp class struggle we will be unable to persist in the socialist orientation, correctly implement party lines, principles and policies, unite all forces which can be united and bring to bear all positive forces. Thus we will fail to do a good job in the struggle for production and scientific experiment. If we grasp only class struggle and ignore the struggle for production and scientific experiment, realizing the four modernizations and building a modern and powerful socialist country will become idle talk.

For scientific departments, grasping simultaneously the three great revolutionary movements means regarding class struggle as the key link, closely combining the struggle for production with the struggle for scientific experiment and performing a good job in scientific work.

At present the greatest class struggle is the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. The gang is a sworn enemy of the party, people, socialism and science and technology. The former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee, the sinister pawn of the gang, Shan Kuei-chang, and their cohorts, closely following the gang, actively advanced their counterrevolutionary revisionist line and turned the scientific and technical front of our province into a heavily afflicted area. They advanced various reactionary fallacies, completely negated the great achievements scored by our province's scientific and technical front under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, sabotaged party leadership over scientific and technical work, spared no efforts to destroy scientific and technical undertakings, unscrupulously trampled party policies on cadres and intellectuals and ruthlessly persecuted leading cadres and scientific and technical personnel with monstrous and extreme measures, creating a large number of false cases and causing serious losses to our scientific and technical undertakings. The Changchun Institute of Optics and Precision Instruments is a prominent example of serious sabotage by the gang of four.

How can we advance scientific and technical work if we do not deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and the crimes of Shan Kuei-chang and his cohorts, clarify right and wrong in line reversed by the gang, smash the bourgeois factional network, strengthen leading bodies and implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the party's policies?

Our province's scientific and technical front has scored very great achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. However we should insure that development of the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four is even. In some units and departments, this movement has not been deeply and thoroughly carried out. Right and wrong reversed by the gang in line, ideology and theory have not been completely straightened, the gang's pernicious influence has not been eliminated and, moreover, some harmful influences still affect certain individuals, while leading bodies have not been thoroughly strengthened and party policies not been implemented.

We must follow the principles and policies clearly defined by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and carry out the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four more firmly, successfully and thoroughly. We must fight the third campaign well and, in the light of the scientific and technical front, thoroughly criticize the gang, its sworn follower--the overlord of northeast China, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee--and Shan Kuei-chang for their crimes of advancing the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and sabotaging scientific and technical undertakings. We should thoroughly clarify right and wrong in line, ideology, and theory, thoroughly eliminate the gang's pernicious influence and thoroughly smash the bourgeois factional network. We should strengthen leading bodies at all levels and implement party policies well.

We should heighten our consciousness, grasp well the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four and promote scientific and technical undertakings so that they develop at high speed.

To march toward scientific and technical modernization, it is imperative to combine the professional with the mass contingents. Without a strong, large and high quality professional scientific and technical contingent which is both Red and expert, it will be impossible to scale the heights of modern science and technology, and it will be difficult to raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and realize the four socialist modernizations in our country. Thus we must strive to raise the level of existing scientific and technical contingents and fully exert their role. At the same time we should vigorously train new scientific and technical personnel. In particular, we should have the courage to break old routines and to discover select and promote outstanding personnel so as to continuously expand the professional scientific and technical contingents.

Professional scientists and technicians must bring their talents to bear and make due contributions. We must rely on: first, leadership of the party; second, political consciousness to foster the concept of developing scientific and technical undertakings for socialism; third, hard work and struggle with unflinching revolutionary spirit in defeat, fearing no sacrifice and fourth, the combination of workers and the masses. Comrade Sun Chien of Kirin and Comrade Yu Chi of Kirin High School No 2, as well as other comrades, have introduced valuable experiences in this respect and given good examples worthy of conscientious study by us all.

The foundation for fostering scientific and technical personnel lies in education. This requires that we strive, on the basis of actively developing production, to vigorously promote educational undertakings.

Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee attach great importance to educational work and recently held a National Educational Work Conference, while Vice Chairman Teng gave an important speech which we should sincerely study and implement.

To excel in education, it is necessary to comprehensively implement party policy on education. We must strive to improve quality of teaching and teaching standards in science and culture and to actively strengthen revolutionary order and discipline in schools, thus enabling students to comprehensively develop in three fields--moral, intellectual and physical--so as to meet requirements in developing the national economy at high speed and realizing the four modernizations.

We should not only administer primary schools, middle schools, colleges and all kinds of technical schools well and concentrate efforts on grasping all key schools, but also exert efforts to run 21 July universities and part-time colleges well and excel in conducting all kinds of part-time education in culture, science and technology as well as full-time short-term technical training courses, thereby raising the standard of culture, science and technology of the masses of workers and staff.

While building and expanding the professional contingent, enabling it to play its part to the full, we should also fully arouse and rely on the masses to vigorously carry out the mass movement for scientific experiment in close combination with practice in production. In rural areas, it is necessary to establish and improve the scientific experimental network at 4 levels, paying particular attention to strengthening construction of agricultural scientific institutes at county level. Great efforts should be made to conduct mass activities in agricultural scientific experiments so as to help develop agriculture at high speed. In urban areas, based on the concrete situation in plants, mines and enterprises, it is necessary to separately establish scientific research institutes, offices or technical innovation groups, and to extensively unfold the technical revolution and innovation activities. Efforts should be made to conduct mass activities for scientific experiment so as to help develop industry at high speed.

Practice proves it is possible to effectively increase the speed of industrial development. In this respect the Liaoyuan municipal party committee has provided very good experiences. To fulfill the need to develop production, they precisely used plants to vigorously carry out mass scientific experiment as well as technical revolution and innovation, thus promoting constant modernization of local industries on a gradual basis.

Developing scientific and technical undertakings is not only a task for scientific and technical workers, but also for the entire party, army and people of various nationalities throughout China. Therefore agriculture, industry, the army, stores, schools and other trades should also vigorously conduct scientific experiments as well as technical innovations according to their own situation and the need to modernize themselves. In addition, coordination between leading cadres, technical personnel and the masses should be promoted in the movement to vigorously conduct scientific experiments and technical innovations. We should actively respond to Chairman Hua's great call to "greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation," and implement a new and persistent study movement on a provincial scale.

To realize modernization of science and technology is the great cause of hundreds of millions of people. Scientific and cultural standards of masses of cadres and people are not only the foundation for rapidly developing science and technology, but also for scaling the heights of world science and technology--a fundamental condition to realizing the four modernizations. Only when masses of cadres and people of various fronts and trades raise their levels in science and culture will all scientific and technical achievements be swiftly expanded and applied.

Only then can tens of thousands of workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals, who have socialist awareness and are able to master modern production techniques, as well as revolutionary cadres who know how to manage the modern economy, be raised. Only then can all scientific undertakings in China be continually raised and popularized, scientific and technical personnel emerge, and more inventions in science and technology be made, so China equals and surpasses world advanced levels in science and technology.

It is difficult to imagine that a modern socialist country can be built if the nation's scientific and cultural levels remain low. We should therefore profoundly understand the great strategic policy advanced by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, and persistently and extensively implement the new study movement as rapidly as possible. Scientific and technical personnel should make efforts to study and vigorously raise their political awareness and professional scientific and technical levels. Masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well should make efforts to study politics, culture and science to master techniques needed in modern industrial and agricultural production and in handling modern weapons and equipment. Leading cadres at various levels in particular should be examples, taking the lead in studying well.

Engaging in the four modernizations remains a new thing to us. We lack knowledge and experience--there are many things we do not know. We now face a huge virgin domain of [words indistinct]. This challenges us to double our efforts to study Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tse-tung Thought, scientific and technical knowledge and management of modern production, and to learn from old hands, experts, workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and people with rich experiences in various trades. Chairman Mao pointed out as early as 1955: "We have entered a period, a new period in our history, in which what we want to involve ourselves in and think about is socialist industrialization, socialist transformation and modernization of our national defence, and we are beginning to do the same thing with atomic energy." In making efforts to meet the new situation, our task is to probe and become experts. We call on various localities, departments and fronts at the provincial level, from organs to grass-root units and from plants and mines to rural villages, to work out plans to implement a new and persistent study movement and to raise the scientific and technical levels of cadres and people. At the same time, masses of people should be organized to practically implement these plans.

In order to quickly advance science and technology, party committees at various levels throughout Kirin should effectively exercise stronger leadership over scientific and technical work and include it as an important item on their agenda. Principal leading comrades of party committees should personally grasp this work, and the entire party should attach importance to science and grasp it well. To exercise stronger leadership over this work means strengthening leadership over politics and ideology and political and ideological work; insuring the work follows a correct political orientation and is implemented according to the party's principles, lines and policies, and unifying and organizing forces in various fields to advance science and technology.

Presently party committees at various levels should grasp implementation of the principles, lines and policies advanced at the 11th national party congress and the Fifth NPC and--in accordance with state plans--on the basis of continuing deep studies and investigations and in light of the realities of the province and each prefecture, municipality, county and department, further adopt plans and organize well forces in various fields to implement these plans. In the course of carrying out these plans, it is necessary to continuously check and sum up experiences and to solve problems arising in the course of implementation in a timely and down-to-earth manner to insure realization of such plans.

While implementing plans for science and technology, great attention should be paid to study of new scientific techniques, their expansion and utilization. It is necessary to organize and exchange experiences attained in expanding and utilizing new scientific techniques, to spread and apply both domestic and foreign advanced scientific techniques to construction and production as much as possible in a greater, faster, better and more economical manner, and to change the backwardness of science and technology in our national economy into an advanced foundation so as to realize the four modernizations.

It is necessary to firmly grasp the establishment and improvement of science and technology management organs at various levels and to consolidate well leading bodies of scientific research units. Municipalities and counties which have not set up or restored scientific commissions, according to the provisions of the Kirin provincial party committee, should quickly set them up and conduct activities.

We should place priority on grasping leading body consolidation well in the course of consolidating scientific research units. It is necessary to select and assign cadres in accord with Chairman Mao's line on cadres and party criterion for cadres, and to strengthen leadership in scientific and technical departments. Scientific research units, under the leadership of party committees, should apply the system of the unit chief designated to take responsibility. They should select as party secretaries comrades who adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, know party policies well and have a vested interest in science. They should assign comrades who are experts or near experts as unit chiefs, and find comrades who are diligent to take charge or rear-service work. It is necessary to remove from leading bodies persons with overriding ambition, malicious political character and bad work styles and who have committed serious mistakes and adopted bad attitudes. We must stick to the principle of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young generations in making up leading bodies. Attention should be paid to promoting to leading posts core cadres qualified in Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Various scientific research units should establish their academic commissions. On the basis of arousing the masses to take part in discussion, they should define their tasks and orientation and designate personnel for scientific research institutes, laboratories and teams as soon as possible.

Scientific tasks of research units may not be changed abruptly. It is necessary to maintain relative stability, continue total implementation of party policy on intellectuals and urge scientific and technical personnel to make efforts to raise their political awareness, painstakingly study their professional work and follow the road of being both Red and expert.

It is imperative to establish the system of training, examining, promoting and commending scientific and technical personnel, and to actually make sure that scientific and technical personnel can spend at least five-sixths of their time doing professional work. Departments concerned should refrain from transferring scientific and technical personnel at will to engage in other activities. Scientific and technical personnel who really understand the work and are devoted to their studies should be reinstated as soon as possible. Aged scientists and key scientific and technical personnel who have made achievements should be provided with essential assistants. Those deeply affected by bourgeois thinking must adopt the policies of unity, education and transformation, as long as they are not opposed to the party and socialism. Those of bad origin, who have committed past mistakes and have problems in social relations must be closely watched together with their contributions to socialism. We must refrain from being too exacting in our expectations of them and encourage them to make progress and to support their work.

I. 18 May 78

L 10

PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

Trumped-up verdicts leveled at scientific and technical personnel under the persecution of the gang of four should be totally and thoroughly reversed. Political examinations should be completed as soon as possible in pending cases. Any false charges made in the cases should be corrected.

Difficulties regarding study, work and livelihood of scientific and technical personnel should be gradually solved.

In grasping implementation of the policy on intellectuals, attention should be paid to strengthening education in policy, to enabling them to totally and accurately understand the spirit of the party's policy, to wipe out the gang's pernicious influence which has greatly undermined party policy on intellectuals, and to insure party policy on intellectuals is successfully carried out.

Comrades: To greatly raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation so as to realize socialist modernization is a grand, extremely glorious and arduous cause. The Kirin provincial science conference is a good start for the people throughout Kirin to march toward modernization of science and technology. We should closely rally around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, adhere to the line of the 11th national party congress, carry out the spirit of the Fifth NPC and the National Science Conference, aim high and have lofty ambitions to scale the heights of science and technology and strive to fulfill the general task for the new period and to build China into a modern and powerful socialist state.

KIRIN PARTY DEPARTMENT HOLDS RALLIES ON GANG

SKL40940Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 SK

[Text] Recently, the Organization Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, in light of reality, held five rallies in succession to expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and their cronies for their serious crimes in undermining organizational work. Comrades of the Organization Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, of various provincial-level departments and bureaus gave speeches. Organization departments of party committees of municipalities, prefectures, chou and leagues such as Changchun, Ssiping, Tunghua, Yenpien, Chelimu League and others, also sent representatives to speak at the rallies.

With strong proletarian indignation, all participants used numerous facts to prove the serious crimes committed by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cronies in following Lin Piao and the gang of four in order to closely control the authority of the Organization Department, vigorously push the counter-revolutionary revisionist organizational line, and undermine and destroy the party in a vain attempt to tamper with its proletarian nature--so as to usurp leading party and state power. With indignation and antipathy toward their common enemy, all participants resolved to carry through to the end the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four launched by the Organization Department, and that they would not stop until they won complete victory.

At the fifth denunciation rally, Comrade Chen Hung, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and director of the Organization Department of the Kirin provincial party committee gave a summing-up speech.

He said: The former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cronies and the factional force which he assigned to the organizations department, caused extremely grave interference and sabotage in organizational work in our province. Their pernicious influence was so deep and the harm they caused so widespread that it was unprecedented. Therefore, in light of reality, efforts should be made to continually fight well in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, persist in long-term struggle, thoroughly smash the bourgeois factional setup of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his cronies in the Organization Department, and clarify the party's concrete lines, principles and policies of organizational work so that Chairman Mao's line of party building and on cadres will be comprehensively and correctly carried out. Efforts should be made to sincerely do a good job of consolidating and building the Organization Department itself and of reviving all the fine traditions and work style of our party's organizational work. Efforts should be made to further investigate all accumulated cases regarding cadres in our province, to implement the party's policy on cadres and to continually grasp the consolidation and building of leading bodies.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Hung said: Efforts should be made to continually do a good job of party consolidation and rectification. Party committees and organizations, at or above county level, must deeply expose and criticize the gang of four and, in light of reality, solve the problems arising in each specific locality and department. [Words indistinct] party consolidation and rectification must be combined with the two blows campaign, so that problems arising in the struggle between the two classes and two roads can be solved in the course of this campaign. At the same time, efforts should be made to educate party members and cadres and help them to solve problems regarding impurities in ideology, organization and style of work and to effectively consolidate party organizations and build leading bodies well.

BRIEFS

KIRIN AGRICULTURAL MEETING--Changchun, 8 May--A meeting was held recently in Changchun, capital of Kirin Province, to discuss ways to continue emulation of speeding up agricultural production. Present were leading members in charge of agriculture in the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin and Heilungkiang. The amount of cultivated land in these provinces is vast, but crop output is low. An emulation campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture was launched last year in some regions, municipalities and counties in the three provinces, giving great impetus to growth in agricultural production. Further emulation efforts to begin in the three provinces include raising of output of grain, soyabean and other industrial crops, diverse economic undertakings, running commune and production brigade enterprises, increase in contributions to the state; increase in collective accumulation and individual incomes and reduction of productive expenses. [Peking NCNA in English 0837 GMT 8 May 78 OW]

LIAONING CADRE SCHOOL--On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of Chairman Mao's "7 May" directive, the 6th term of rotation training classes for cadres at their posts successfully opened in the Liaoning Provincial "7 May" Cadre School. Attending the opening ceremony were Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committees Chien I-huang and (Liu I-yuan), Standing Committee members of the Liaoning provincial party committees and leading comrades of departments concerned in the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees. Comrade Su Yu delivered a speech at the ceremony. He stressed: It is necessary to earnestly study and profoundly understand the significance of the general task for the new period. He called on all students to become thoroughly familiar with the general task for the new period through their studies, and on the "7 May" Cadre School to make contributions to training a contingent of cadres so as to meet the needs of the general task for the new period. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 SK]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$150 for any one volume and \$50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is \$100 for any one volume, \$125 for two volumes, \$150 for three, \$200 for four, \$250 for five, \$300 for six, \$350 for seven, and \$400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

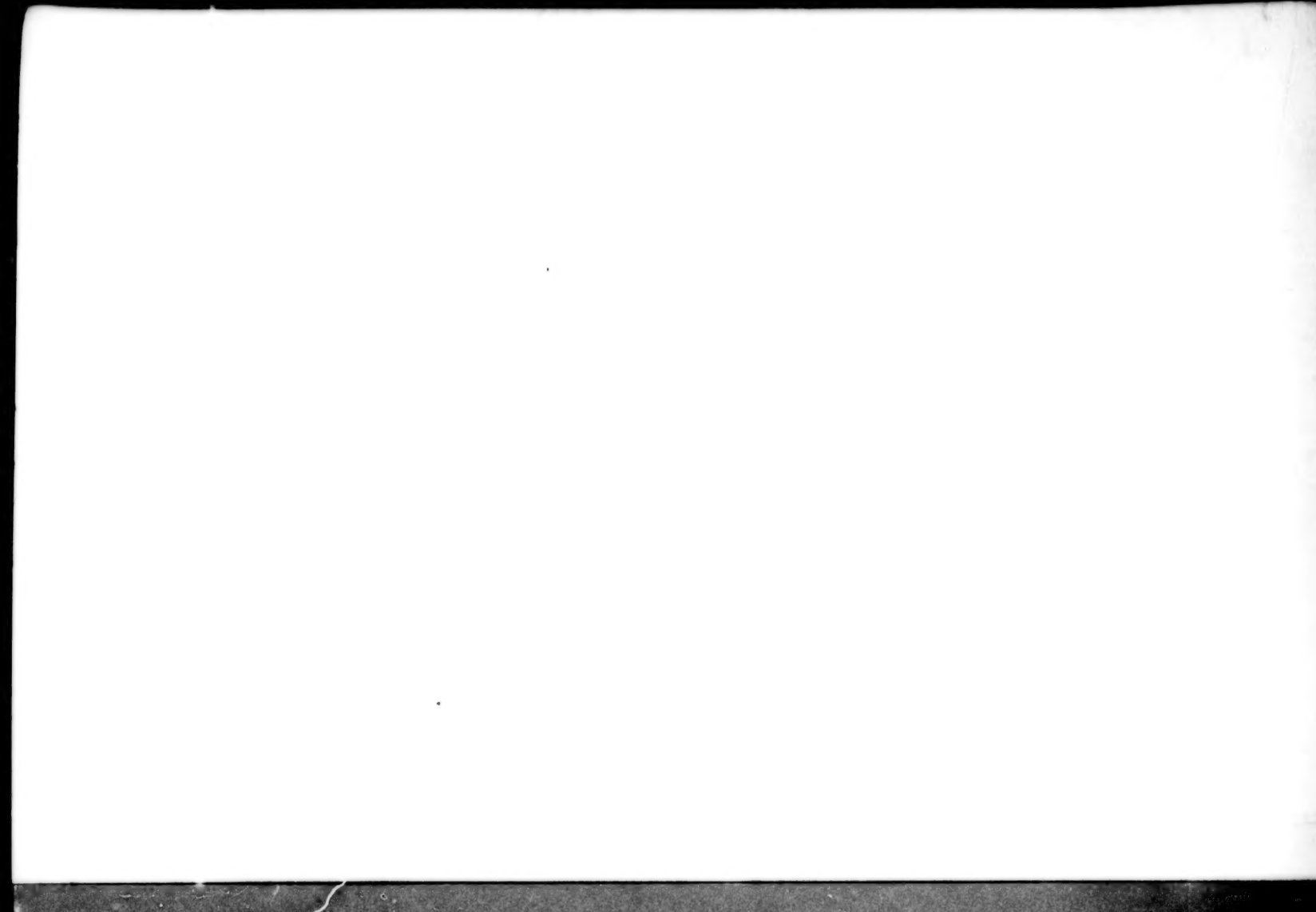
The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151



END

6-29-78